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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Gold Seizure Aids U. S. Credit

Germany Won't Discuss Saar

India Fights Quake Prophecy

France Hits Its Technicians

Chinese Workers Eat Incomes

Jerusalem Moon Foils Arabs

WASHINGTON divulges the immediate reason prompting President Roosevelt to ask Congress to authorize nationalization of all monetary gold. The Administration's whole program depends upon the Government's borrowing power, as $10,000,000,000 will be needed within six months, and seizure of the $3,500,000,000 gold in the Federal Reserve Banks as a basis for currency stabilizes borrowing power. The bond market grows stronger at once; the stock market booms. The entire world feels the effect of the President's move, but not unhappily. Ultimate dollar stabilization is assisted. The entire Federal Reserve Board makes public its approval of the action—The Government, not the Board, they agree, is entitled to the profits from the mark-up of gold.

¶ Germany disappoints the League Council by indicating it will refuse to participate in discussions of the 1935 Saar plebiscite. The answer to the Council's invitation is quick, unfavorable reaction by the government-controlled German press. Germany regards the invitation as an attempt to lure it back to the League, and it means never to return until its arms equality is granted. A bitter new dispute with France over quotas also hinders. France and Germany could bring back happiness to the whole family of nations—Just by whole-heartedly being friends.

¶ American women open the ninth annual conference on the Cause and Cure of War in Washington. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt presides over delegates of 11 national organizations enrolling 3,000,000 women. They hunt the road to peace in spite of the mist of nationalism engulfing the world. Walter Van Kirk contrasts the United States spending $300,000,000 for new fighting ships with schools closing for lack of funds—Is this a sign of madness, or what?

¶ India recovers from an earthquake claiming toll of life in many places and is torn by fears of a worse one to come. The late shake had been predicted by Hindu pundits. Priests throughout northern India had lighted sacrificial fires in the temples to avert the calamity. But the disaster fell, and now with the Hindu prophets warning that new dangers threaten, the people suffer from panic. Ancient Hindu legend holds that the world is poised on a bull's horns—Men's ready acceptance of depression may have made the bull shake his head.

¶ French newspapers conclude an outburst of indignation with the demand that the technical services of the nation be reorganized. The outburst comes after the wrecking at Corbigny of the giant tri-motored French airplane, the Emeraude, and the burning to death of 10 persons, five of them officials of French Indo-China. Following the recent train wreck not far from Paris, the second most disastrous in history, and the recent indictment of officials for criminal negligence in the burning of the liner, Georges Philippar, basic technical faults are charged—But the French are too thorough to allow any such faults to remain.

¶ Chinese workers, regarded as most frugal, are found to spend a higher percentage of their incomes for food than do other workers. The Japanese, the International Labor Office discovers from a study of 16 countries, spends the lowest percentage. The United States leads all in housing, the Soviet Union in clothing. The Far East spends more than one-half its food money for cereals and bread—The American worker probably leads as an eater of meats.

¶ Boston suffers from many fires and officials undertake to make a classification of causes that will throw light on the situation. A noted American fire department chief has said that of a year's fires in any city those not incendiary were preventable. The statement is very broad, but it registers an expert's opinion that fire hazard and fire loss are inflictions which a proper resistance can reduce to an astonishing degree. In some smaller towns a fire is regarded as a crime of intent or of neglect—And these towns have almost no fires.

¶ Jerusalem is saved from a much-dreaded anti-Jewish demonstration by the knowing moon. The Arabs had planned a huge procession through the streets in protest against increased Jewish immigration and the city officials had given reluctant consent, although fearing a repetition of fatal riots of last October. The appearance of the new moon would be the signal for the Moslem fast of Ramadan to end and the Arabs to start their protest. But Jerusalem enjoys a night of complete quiet—The new moon utterly refuses to show its face.

Path of Pirate Morgan Trailed In Air Jaunt Over Caribbean; Passengers Fraternize Freely

Riches in Modern Wares Offered to World Trade Instead of Spanish Silk and Indian Jewels of Days of Bold Buccaneers

Wings Over South America
Second of Series of Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRISTOBAL, Panama — At 6:30 o'clock the sun rose over Kingston Harbor, illuminating the Jamaica mountains and coastal plain. And there also rose the "Caribbean Clipper" of the Pan American Airways, on the way to Barranquilla, Colombia, to transship its passengers east to Maracaibo, Caracas and Port of Spain, south to Bogota and Medellin and west to the Canal Zone.

Behind us is the quaint little town of Port Royal, where Morgan, the pirate, had his headquarters. Ahead is the Spanish Main, where he and countless other buccaneers took their toll of treasure. Ducats and doubloons, Spanish silk and Indian jewels have made a rich treasure trove for them. But in the air, going 150 miles an hour over the very waves they sailed so slowly and with such hardihood, is the possibility of riches far beyond anything of which they dreamed. Actual goods in trade, the potentialities for the future, the opening up of lands by air all promise great returns in this great adventure of modern days.

Behind, too, is Havana, "the key of the New World and bulwark of the West Indies." That Havana from which Cortez made his great sortie to Mexico, Ponce de Leon to Florida, De Soto, Balboa and Pizarro to Central and South America, searching, always searching for gold and incidentally discovering these lands which today are opened in a trip of hours to modern explorers.

In a way our voyage also begins with Havana, for it was the destination point for that first 90 miles of airway route opened from Key West by Pan American Airways in 1927, now grown to 26,652 miles from Alaska to Buenos Aires with a new outpost in China. In that time airports have been built in dense jungle and on reef-bound shore, in mangrove swamps and rice paddies. Maintenance and repair shops have been established, even though Mr. Juan T. Trippe, president of Pan American Airways, had to Christopher Columbus to the extent of seeing $19,000,000 go into the system before it showed one penny of operating profit.

In Jamaica the preparations for Christmas hang heavy in the air, just as they did under the blanket

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Senators Find Huge Profits In Air Stocks

Halpins Gives Investigators Data on Mail Subsidy Under Brown

Enter 'Mr. Sacks'

Robertson, Lindbergh Backer, Tells of Fateful Visit From Missourian

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 — Astounding revelations of huge profits in airplane stock transactions, and of favoritism in the award of air mail contracts featured today's hearing before the Senate committee's mail subsidy probe.

Mr. Charles W. Leeds, son of Col. Edward A. Leeds, chairman of the executive committee of the United Aircraft Transportation Corporation, testified that through the purchase of 200 shares of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft stock, later exchanged for 16,000 shares United Aircraft Transportation Corporation, he showed during 1929 a profit of $3,367,820 on an original investment of $40. The stock now sells around $33 a share.

He explained that the Whitney company was amalgamated during February, 1929, with the aircraft corporation and that as treasurer of the subsidiary company (the Whitney corporation) he had received up to the present time a salary totaling $142,613, and bonuses amounting to $151,176.

Pool Forced Price Up

According to figures produced by the Senate committee, stock market pool manipulations were shown to have forced the price of aircraft stock as high as $162 a share during May, 1929.

Mr. Leeds was shown to have purchased additional stock for $25 a share during December, 1928, although the stock at that time was selling on the curb at $97 a share. And further, that he bought a block or unit, consisting of 1000 preferred and 300 common shares of United Aircraft, for $590 along about the same period.

Mr. Charles C. Halpin, employee of the American Airway Service, testifying on non-procurable air mail contracts, provided the Senate committee with "greatly appreciated" data concerning that phase of former Postmaster-General Brown's administration.

Mr. Halpin told of how he had helped to operate the Mason and Dixon Air Line, a route connecting Detroit and Cincinnati and how the company lost $100,000 over a two-year period. He pointed out that the company transported only passengers and that could an air mail contract have been secured a considerable profit would have resulted.

Told of Interviews

He went on to explain about the organization of the Metal Aircraft corporation, and the company's effort to secure business from the Post Office Department. He told of his interviews with the Postmaster-General and the latter's promise to give the matter consideration. He stated that Mr. Brown asked for proof of the company's ability to carry mail.

Mr. Brown, Mr. Halpin said, criticized the loss which the company was taking by passenger operations only, and then, a short time later awarded the air mail contract to the United States Air Lines, which, coincidentally, owed the Air Metals company $30,000. Shortly afterward the Air Metals company folded up with a total deficit of $700,000.

Maj. William Robertson, one of

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

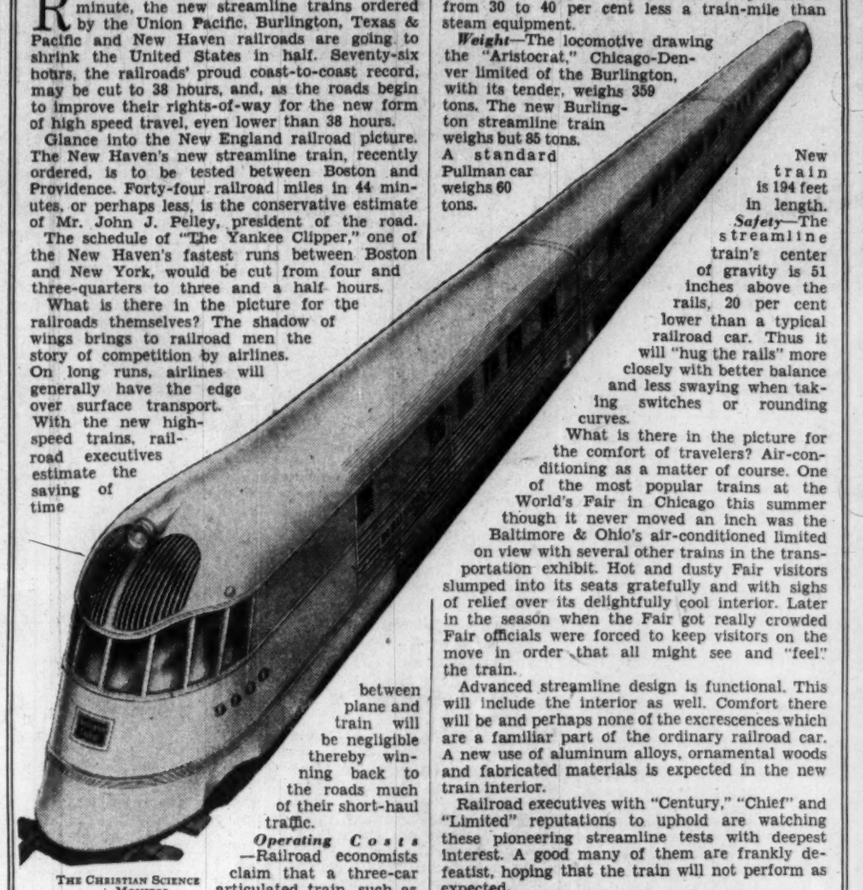
Streamline Train to Shrink U. S. by Half

ROARING along at speed up to two miles a minute, the new streamline trains ordered by the Union Pacific, Burlington, Texas & Pacific and New Haven railroads are going to shrink the United States in half. Seventy-six hours, the railroads' proud coast-to-coast record, may be cut to 38 hours, and, as the roads begin to improve their rights-of-way for the new form of high speed travel, even lower than 38 hours.

Glance into the New England railroad picture. The New Haven's new streamline train, recently ordered, is to be tested between Boston and Providence. Forty-four railroad miles in 44 minutes, or perhaps less, is the conservative estimate of Mr. John J. Pelley, president of the road.

The schedule of "The Yankee Clipper," one of the New Haven's fastest runs between Boston and New York, would be cut from four and three-quarters to three and a half hours.

What is there in the picture for the railroads themselves? The shadow of wings brings to railroad men the story of competition by airlines. On long runs, airlines will generally have the edge over surface transport. With the new high-speed trains, railroad executives estimate the saving of time between plane and train will be negligible thereby winning back to the roads much of their short-haul traffic.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Operating Costs—Railroad economists claim that a three-car articulated train, such as the new Burlington Zephyr, can be operated at from 30 to 40 per cent less a train-mile than steam equipment.

Weight—The locomotive drawing the "Aristocrat," Chicago-Denver limited of the Burlington, with its tender, weighs 359 tons. The new Burlington streamline train weighs but 85 tons. A standard Pullman car weighs 60 tons.

New train is 194 feet in length.

Safety—The streamline train's center of gravity is 51 inches above the rails, 20 per cent lower than a typical railroad car. Thus it will "hug the rails" more closely with better balance and less swaying when taking switches or rounding curves.

What is there in the picture for the comfort of travelers? Air-conditioning as a matter of course. One of the most popular trains at the World's Fair in Chicago this summer though it never moved an inch was the Baltimore & Ohio's air-conditioned limited on view with several other trains in the transportation exhibit. Hot and dusty Fair visitors slumped into its seats gratefully and with sighs of relief over its delightfully cool interior. Later in the season when the Fair got really crowded Fair officials were forced to keep visitors on the move in order that all might see and "feel" the train.

Advanced streamline design is functional. This will include the interior as well. Comfort there will be and perhaps none of the excrescences which are a familiar part of the ordinary railroad car. A new use of aluminum alloys, ornamental woods and fabricated materials is expected in the new train interior.

Railroad executives with "Century," "Chief" and "Limited" reputations to uphold are watching these pioneering streamline tests with deepest interest. A good many of them are frankly defeatist, hoping that the train will not perform as expected.

Standard Oil Faces Suit For Code Violation

Babe Ruth's Boys' Clubs Declared to Infringe on Giving Premium

Injunction Is Asked

Government Files Against New Jersey Company in District of Columbia

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—A children's premium contest conducted by Babe Ruth brought court action by the oil administration today against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and subsidiaries for alleged violation of the oil code.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia ordered the oil company to show cause why an injunction should not be issued to restrain it from the alleged violation.

The action was filed on behalf of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, the oil administrator. Hearing on the suit was set for Jan. 30.

The suit was the first to be filed against a major oil company for alleged violation of the code.

The specific charge was that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its subsidiaries had inaugurated a "boys' club contest" and had refused to accede to a request by the oil administration to discontinue.

In the contest, coupons were alleged to have been given to children who in turn distributed them to friends, relatives or neighbors to be presented one at a time by adults to Standard stations and dealers.

Prizes Were Given

Prizes were to be given to the boy or girl credited with the greatest number of coupons turned in in his or her name, it was claimed.

The complaint further cited that since Jan. 3 the Standard by radio programs had advertised the contest over various stations.

"The defendant has announced its intention of continuing the said contest and has refused to discontinue it although requested to do so," the complaint charged. "The defendant, . . . is unlawfully disregarding and disobeying the provisions of the (oil) code and the National Industrial Recovery Act in transactions in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce in petroleum products and unless restrained or enjoined . . . will continue to do so."

The criminal penalties provided in the National Recovery Act for code violations were termed in the complaint "inadequate" and it was further stated unless injunctions were granted the purposes of the Recovery Act would be "obstructed and the public interest endangered and jeopardized."

Also in New England

The contest, the complaint said, was being conducted in the District of Columbia and other states, including Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Mr. Ickes said he considered the prohibition against giving premiums as provided in the code applied as far as he was "concerned to big companies and small ones alike."

Oil officials of the Interior Department said the code provision upon which the suit was based was written into the code at the insistence of the Standard.

The provision prohibits the use in connection with the sale of petroleum products of "lotteries, prizes, wheels of fortune or other games of chance," and further provides:

"Except by permission of the planning and coördination committee, refiners, distributors, jobbers, wholesalers, retailers and others engaged in the sale of petroleum products shall not give away oil, premiums, trading stamps, free goods, or other things of value, or grant any special inducement in connection with the sale of petroleum products."

U. S. Leads All In Housing Cost, Survey Shows

Detroit Statistics Used by I. L. O. as Typically American

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—How is the family income of wage earners spent in the countries of the world?

An inquiry has recently been carried out on behalf of the International Labor Organization into a number of "sample" budgets of workers in 16 countries. These indicate that the Chinese worker spends the highest percentage of his income on food and Japan the lowest. The United States tops the percentages in regard to housing; China for heat and light; the Soviet Union for clothing and Japan leads in miscellaneous expenditure which includes recreation, insurance, medical care, taxes and so forth. Under this head China with only 1.7 per cent stands at the bottom.

The 16 countries are Germany, China, Denmark, Estonia, United States, Finland, India, Irish Free State, Japan, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, the Soviet Union, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia.

The I. L. O. analysis gives the percentages of each country as follows:

Analysis of Total Yearly Expenditure Per Family

Country	Food	Housing	Heating and Light	P.C.	Cloth-ing	Mis-cella-neous
Germany	46.3	14.2	3.7		13.0	22.8
China	72.2	8.0	11.3		6.8	1.7
Denmark	40.5	14.9	6.2		13.4	25.0
Estonia	57.9	14.3*			18.2	9.6
U. S.	33.4	27.8	6.0		12.5	20.3
Finland	62.5	6.4	4.9		15.6	10.5
India	57.9	12.9	7.0		9.5	12.7
Irish F. S.	57.1	5.4	7.0		17.5	13.0
Japan	39.8	15.8	4.5		13.0	26.9
Norway	44.3	14.4	4.8		13.6	22.9
Netherlands	43.4	17.5	6.3		9.3	23.5
Poland	63.2	6.6	4.6		12.9	12.7
Russia	49.2	10.4	3.1		20.2	15.1
Sweden	45.3	13.6	4.4		13.6	23.1
Switzerland	49.5	16.3	6.9		10.8	16.5
Czech'vakia	55.6	7.0	4.9		13.0	19.5

*Heating and lighting included.

The period covered by the survey is the pre-slump era 1920—29. In general the sample families came from a number of localities mainly in large and small towns. In the United States, however, they all were located in Detroit.

Direct taxes accounted for one-third of the total miscellaneous expenditure of the worker in Norway and Sweden. In the United States, the report points out, the average earner pays nothing under this head.

Comparatively little official information is available as to how the worker spends his income in the different countries, the report says. The I. L. O. believes that exhaustive inquiries would be of great value in helping to determine the relative purchasing power of wages in the different countries. This again would be useful in establishing a basis of comparison for unfair and fair competition in the international field.

Expenditure on food, which is everywhere the principal item of the family budget, is analyzed in the report so as to show the relative importance attached to cereals, meat, milk products and fats, vegetables and fruit. Great variations are noted in the percentage for cereals and bread. In the countries of the Far East it may exceed 50; in Europe and North America it ranges from about 45 per cent in Bulgaria down to about 15 per cent in Sweden. As far as can be judged from the present data, a high relative expenditure on cereals is found to prevail in countries with a high general expenditure on food.

Old Indian Pueblo Found

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Jan. 16 (AP)—An Indian pueblo of probably 150 rooms three stories high, constructed of adobe clay, has been uncovered on the Santa Fe River, four miles west of here. Mr. W. S. Stallings and Mr. Stanley Stubbs, archæologists, believe it was occupied by a large population about seven centuries ago.

Voices of 10,000 Raised for Needy In Boston Drive

Relief Workers Canvass 'Easy Street' to Help on 'Bleak Street'

With essential introductory flourishes out of the way, the Boston Emergency Relief campaign of 1934 begins today the realistic portion of its drive to raise $4,500,000 of mercy money.

On the starting line were more than 10,000 volunteer workers, who at this moment are canvassing the city, its homes, factories, stores and offices for funds.

To these workers there are two kinds of persons in the city—those who live on Bleak Street and need help and those living somewhere else with something to give. All of the latter are eligible for a call from the relief solicitors.

Last night 3000 persons at Symphony Hall attended the rally before the great push. The organ and the German chorus did not delineate the usual classic themes of pomp and heroic battle, but pulsed instead the great theme of tenderness and mercy, not for distant Ionic shores and peoples, but for home shores and neighbors next door.

To lift the roofs on the houses of the needy so all might behold the suffering there and to vivify the demand for relief, speaker after speaker, all prominent, all leaders in one field or another, took the stage. Mr. John W. Farley, chairman of the campaign, told the audience that the $4,500,000 asked is $500,000 less than normally spent by the 110 social agencies, while the demands on the services of those agencies is greater than ever.

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, predicting success for the drive, expressed himself as appalled by the need of relief in the city, and insisted the emptiness of thousands of hands and homes must be filled.

Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, appearing for Governor Ely, who was called to Washington, reviewed the need for relief and put the seal of the State's indorsement on the drive.

He explained that the city and state institutions are doing all in their power to help, but that much more is necessary and the amount asked in this campaign represents the minimum essential for relief.

Mr. Whiting Williams, author and the man who lives a "double life," bore testimony to the nobility of the working man, among whom he has worked in all parts of the world. He presented the drive as a labor of pride for Boston, which will want to feel that it upheld its standards, after the emergency is over.

Among the other speakers were: Prof. Robert E. Rogers of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. William F. Dwyer, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, Miss Mary Ward, United States Commissioner of Immigration at Boston, and Mr. Neal O'Hara.

Liberia Is Ordered To Accept Program

GENEVA, Jan. 16 (AP)—The League of Nations Council yesterday told Liberia flatly it must accept the Council's plan for economic rehabilitation of the country, without modifications.

On behalf of the Government, President Edwin Barclay had advised the Council that the Legislature accept the plan—subject to reservations.

Under the plan, adopted last fall, an International White Commission would supervise administrative and financial reorganization of the African republic for five years.

Firestone rubber interests promised to reduce the interest rate on a loan of $2,500,000 made the Republic in 1926 if the plan was approved.

CWA Only Yields Small Reduction In State's Relief

Thirteen Cities in Boston Area Show 5 Per Cent Cut Since November

Welfare expenditures in 13 of the state's principal cities have been reduced by only about 10 per cent and the number of cases listed on the welfare rolls by only about 5 per cent since November, despite distribution of $30,219,000 of CWA funds during the past two months, figures from the office of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in Boston show.

This comparison, however, according to Mr. L. S. Katz, director of statistics, fails to provide an accurate picture of the effect of welfare work for conditions not apparent on the surface have canceled much of the actual good accomplished.

The cities upon which preliminary figures have been released by Mr. Katz, are: Boston, Brockton, Cambridge, Fall River, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Malden, New Bedford, Newton, Somerville, Springfield and Worcester.

While nearly 18,000 persons listed with welfare agencies have been put to work on CWA projects, many of these still depend partially on welfare support, while many other new cases have continually been added to the lists.

Mr. David J. Barry, federal investigator in this territory for the CWA and PWA, reports that all men working on forged employment cards have been discharged and that after checking more than 600 projects, he

(Continued on Page 13, Column 2)

New Plane to Bore Through Air At Mere 544 Miles an Hour

Design, Using Existing Engines, Meets Hardened Air by Slight Refinements in Streamlining —To Land at 103 Miles an Hour

LANGLEY FIELD, Va., Jan. 16 (AP)—The design of an airplane to fly 544 miles an hour, close to the speed of sound, 121 miles over the world's record, and using existing engines, was made public today.

The design deals with air which gets "hard" under the compression of great speed. Present-day planes are said to stand already at the threshold of this obstacle to super-speeds.

The new model comes from high aeronautical authority. The author is Mr. John Stack, engineer here for the national advisory committee for aeronautics. The plan is published in the first issue of the new Journal of the Aeronautical Sciences, organ of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences. The editor is Dr. J. C. Hunsaker, head of the department of mechanical engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

This hypothetical plane meets the hardened air by slight refinements in streamlining and cleaning its surface of even small projections. In shape, it differs only slightly from the transport planes now used on American transcontinental airways.

It is a mid-wing, cantilever monoplane, having a fuselage of circular cross-section and slightly tapered wings. A wing is 29.1 feet wide and its area 141.2 square feet. The fuselage diameter is 40 inches.

The engine and pilot's compartment would be entirely inclosed, with skin-type radiators. Landing gear would be completely retractable, or the plane would be made to be catapulted like the early Wright machines, and its fuselage would be shaped for landing, preferably on water. Projecting surfaces which cause wind resistance would be done away with.

"The computations," Mr. Stack writes, "are made for a hypothetical airplane, which, however, is not beyond the limits of possibility. The airplane is a scaled-up model, which has been tested in the variable density tunnel as part of an extensive investigation of wing-fuselage interference, and represents one of the best wing-fuselage combinations thus far produced.

"The geometric scale factor applied to the model dimensions was determined from the ratio of the model fuselage diameter to the diameter of a fuselage sufficiently large to house a 2300-horsepower Rolls-Royce type engine.

"Vision for the pilot can be obtained by transparent fuselage sections or indirectly by mirror systems. Inasmuch as the condition of the airplane herein assumed is not impossible of attainment, the airplane may be considered as an example of a high degree of aerodynamic refinement but not as an 'idea' airplane."

With multibladed propeller, Mr. Stack computes the maximum theoretical speed of his plane at 566 miles an hour. Air drag and air compression, he estimated, would reduce this to 544 miles. Landing speed is figured at 103 miles an hour.

"It is apparent," he concludes, "that much higher speeds than those so far attained are possible and likely."

Maine Town Becomes Buried 'Snow Village' While Citizens Dig

LUBEC, Maine, Jan. 16 (AP)—Its traffic arteries plugged with snow six to nine feet deep after an 18-hour northeast storm, this virtually isolated town on the eastern tip of Maine yesterday issued a general call upon citizens to help dig themselves out.

School sessions were canceled. North and South Lubec were isolated. The last incoming mail arrived Saturday noon, with officials holding slight hope of resuming star route schedules before the middle of the week.

With snow removal funds overdrawn, crews labored without promise of pay. Town trucks, plows and tractors were hitched in tandem in an effort to pun. through the snow piled crevasses through which the highways ran.

Business men left their stores and plied shovels. By nightfall Main Street had been partially cleared. Tractor crews, seeking to plow a connection to Route 1 and the town of Whiting, expected to reach there by Thursday.

Students May Ride 'Ponies' To Chicago's Modern 'Exams'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 — College "exams" may become almost as pleasant as crossword puzzles, it appears here. For the University of Chicago now announces that students may bring class notes, textbooks and any other aid they want to their important finals in the required "humanities" course next June.

Sounds like a millennium for the students! No more cramming the night before the test, no more memorizing long lists of dates and who wrote what famous poem. No need, either, to review class notes to be sure to know the professor's hobbies in the course. Just bring everything to the examination room.

But—here's the catch. The new examinations are intended to test, not the student's knowledge of facts, but his "ability to handle problems," according to Mr. John M. Stalnaker of the university's examining board. If the student doesn't have a thorough understanding of the course he won't be able to find the facts he needs in the short six hours allowed for the examinations, Mr. Stalnaker believes.

The new examinations are to be quite different from the traditional type. A typical question of new variety, Mr. Stalnaker said, presents a series of statements which may or may not have been encountered in the course, the student being asked to check which great philosopher he would associate with each statement. Try to answer that either by "cramming" or by peeking into class notes.

On the other hand facts may be very important in working out the answer to another problem, but they will be a means to an end, and just as an editor or a lecturer will refer to books for the data he needs, so will the student taking the examination. The aim of the examiners is to make the situation "natural."

"The open book examination puts the emphasis on the most vital objectives of the course," Mr. Stalnaker concluded. "This is to teach the students to see situations in their entirety, to evaluate facts, to infer from one situation what will happen in a similar case, and to organize facts from various sources."

Nashua Pigeon 'Does Its Part' in Money When 'Called' to Share Daily Rations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 16—A conscientious pigeon has been discovered in this town.

Moved, perhaps, by the new national bird that spreads its wings above the slogan "We Do Our Part," this member of a family of mendicant birds has started paying for his meals.

All winter a flock of 40 doves have been gathering on Deschenes Oval, a small park near the center of the city, for their daily ration of grain. The other day, when Mrs. Jennie M. Kendall, vice-president of the New Hampshire Humane Society, went to the park to feed the doves she found only 38. She called for the missing ones. And, when they appeared, they flew toward her with a purposeful directness.

One of the birds, when it had alighted, deposited at Mrs. Kendall's feet something that clinked metallically. The astonished woman bent down to pick up 11 cents in real money, a dime and a penny. Apparently the coins had been picked up as feed, and, when found indigestible, had been brought to the park as a sort of part payment.

Billions Spent on Highways

It is estimated the United States has $15,000,000,000 invested in improved highways.

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Things Present

Youngsters might do well to show their teachers the article which tells why Newton, Mass., abandoned report cards. Progress in Education page.

Gardeners are always interested in the propagation of plants by cuttings. Some questions and answers on the subject will be found on the Home Building and Gardening page.

Just a reminder that the Casual Day is a feature on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Your friend who is studying French will thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

More Vocations and Facts About the Bible on the inside back page.

"The World's Business," H. B. E.'s column in the Monitor's financial section, discusses today Roosevelt's latest congressional message in the first part of a series of articles called "Toward Devaluation."

And Things to Come

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page with its weekly article in the Etiquette in Daily Living series, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Roger F. Scroggins (F. for Pilgrim), and Come Play.

Connecticut Court's Right to Restrain NRA Challenged

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 16 (AP)—The right of the United States District Court in Connecticut to restrain the National Recovery Administration from enforcing the coat and suit code against five Connecticut manufacturers was challenged yesterday by government representatives.

In one of two motions seeking to limit the scope of an injunction suit brought by the manufacturers, Mr. George H. Cohen, Assistant District Attorney, asked that the names of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, and other NRA authorities be stricken from the list of defendants. He based the motion on the contention that the court has no jurisdiction over General Johnson and other NRA officials not located in Connecticut.

In a second motion, Mr. Cohen asked Judge Edwin S. Thomas to strike out from the complaint a section which would enjoin the code authorities from refusing to issue NRA labels to the manufacturers. He contended this part of the complaint was "surplusage," since no official in Connecticut was authorized to issue them.

With the filing of these two motions, the Federal Government successfully pressed for a continuance in the trial of the suit through which the Connecticut manufacturers hope to have a temporary restraining order made permanent. Judge Thomas continued the trial to Jan. 26.

Seizure of Gold Wins Approval Of Federal Reserve

Board Says Government Has Best Right to Bank Hoardings

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—The entire Federal Reserve Board today gave its approval, in a public statement, to President Roosevelt, nationalization of gold and expressed its view that the Government, not the board, is entitled to the profits from the gold mark-up.

This declaration, which had been made privately on Dec. 29 after a hastily called meeting of the bank governors, cuts under such opposition of the policy as might have had a chance, and makes its rapid passage through Congress a foregone conclusion.

Meanwhile, attention here concentrates upon two salient points: what will the new monetary policy mean to the average man, and what will it mean to international relations.

There was, however, a reason behind the scenes for the sweeping steps taken by President Roosevelt yesterday which is still fully appreciated only by insiders. The real impelling cause for putting the dollar into a narrow range of devaluation and setting up a $2,000,000,000 equalization fund was to protect the Government credit.

The Administration program depends today upon the borrowing power of the Government. Projects operating upon the farms, among the unemployed and the socially unsettled, in protection of banks, in rehabilitation of industry, all are contingent upon continued borrowing power. Under these circumstances, a guarantee had to be given, so that the $10,000,000,000 needed in the next six months can be obtained. But this guarantee had to be expansive, not deflationary, in character.

President Roosevelt's compromise was a delicate and successful combination of both goals. The inflationary aspects of the new policy, involved in further depreciation of the dollar to or below 60 cents, sent the stock markets booming—temporarily or not. The guarantee of ultimate stability strengthened the bond market. Both goals, on the day, were attained.

Moreover, other aspects of the new policy tend to strengthen government credit. The $2,000,000,000 fund is to be used, not alone to deal in gold and foreign exchanges, but to buy government bonds. Thus a powerful bulwark is erected. Still further, it is believed that issuance of noninterest-bearing $5 and $10 bonds will be the next broad financing step, serving to take the load of government borrowing off bank credit, and in effect achieving a further measure of currency expansion without the dangers, it is claimed, of greenbacking.

Two Main Objectives

Washington observers, therefore, see two main objectives attained: a breathing space for government credit and a favorable international approach toward controlling and ultimately stabilizing the dollar.

But, everyone asks, what does this mean to me? The ordinary man can assume the following points:

1. Devalution is another effort to raise prices nearer to the debt-paying levels of 1929. Rather soon, by keeping the dollar low in foreign exchange, it boosts prices which are set in world markets. These are, generally on the farm products which had been lowest, and which should be raised more than other prices if a boost is to be anything more than duplication, on a higher level, of present inequal prices.

2. But devaluation is about the least radica' of the monetary steps which were before the President. The gold content of the dollar, is, it is true, to be cut. But there is no reason why that should affect the average man much more than the actual depreciation of the dollar, in effect for months now, has done.

Dollar Still a Dollar

(3) A dollar is still a dollar, and whether the monetary gold behind it is deposited in the name of the Federal Reserve System or in the name of the Treasury matters very little to people. Indeed, the actual physical habitat of the gold will probably not change, except in so far as more stringent orders against hoarding draw in further private gold.

(4) In the long run, however, the policy is intended to help in raising prices, wages, and equalizing debt-paying ability. It is a very long curve instead of a short one, and there is considerable doubt if the sharp stock-market boom will continue.

3. In short, our future dollar will look just the same, will feel just the same, and will buy a quantity of goods gradually decreasing to the quantity which it bought in about 1926. But this decrease, it is hoped, will be compensated by a better distribution of dollars—out of bank vaults, out of hoarded stocks—into the hands of the people who need them.

This distribution is being brought about by the Government's whole spending program, now made possible of continuance through the guarantee of Government credit found in the new money policy.

It will be accelerated enormously if the assurance of certainty contained in the policy is interpreted by the banking and business communities as a guarantee of "Full Steam Ahead."

Much Left to Future

Then, if the vast reservoirs of pent-up bank credit begin to move, the nation should see recovery with a vengeance. Internationally, the new policy has been received surprisingly well. Whether, if the $2,000,000,000 fund is used forcibly to keep the dollar down and—in effect—the pound up, it will result in commercial or financial reprisals remains only for events to determine.

British commentators declare that a $5.30 pound—the level at which a 60-cent dollar works out—is impossible of continuance for their comfort. But others believe that this drop, being only three points below the accepted ratio for more than two months, will be attained and will continue.

As yet, however, the dollar has not nearly reached the 60-cent level on the foreign exchanges. Perhaps it will not drop that far until the $2,000,000,000 fund operates, and that will not be until after Congress passes the requested laws and the profit from gold impounding has been taken. By that time, if American capital which fled abroad in past months is reassured and returning, the pressure to increase the dollar's value will be enormous.

Many Paths Yet Dark

There are thus a host of unanswered questions in the world picture. The Administration feels, however, that its gestures toward international stabilization, and pegging of the dollar within a ten-cent range, should outweigh adverse criticism.

The policy is, also, apparently closer to world coöperation than to self-containment. It is largely based upon keeping the dollar stable on the world exchanges, it aims at stimulating export trade, and President Roosevelt lays down as a doctrine that imports should balance exports.

Therefore Washington feels that the ordinary man in Main Street, and the financial expert in Lombard Street, should appreciate the Administration's declaration of future and continuous policy—for the first time plotting a precise course toward a long-recognized goal.

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New Zealand Losses By Fire Decreased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Auckland, N. Z.

THAT it pays to educate the public in the prevention of fire is a deduction from the latest fire statistics of New Zealand. The Dominion has long had a very bad reputation in this respect, its loss by fire per head being one of the highest in the world. This is largely due to the overwhelming predominance of wooden houses. Last year, for the first time for a long period, the figure fell below that of other countries with a high loss rate.

It was 11s. 5d. per head against 18s. 1d. for the previous five-year period. Among the reasons given for the reduction are greater strictness in official inquiry into the causes of fires, and the fire prevention campaign inaugurated by the Government, designed to educate the public in the causes and prevention of fires. This campaign is described as "undoubtedly one of the most important factors" in effecting the reduction shown.

Morgenthau Sells Agricultural Paper

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Mr. Frank E. Gannett of Rochester and a group of associates have purchased the American Agriculturist from Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr., it was announced last night.

The announcement was made at the office of the paper, oldest farm publication in the United States still under its original name. It was founded in 1842. "Since 1921 the paper has been owned and published by Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., whose duties as Secretary of the United States Treasury require that he divest himself of private business interests," the announcement said.

"While Mr. Gannett will become chairman of the board of the company and will act as an adviser in its management, his interest in the publication is personal and does not involve Gannett Company, Inc." Gannett Company manages the 16 Gannett newspapers in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Associated with Mr. Gannett in the venture are E. R. Eastman of Yonkers, editor, who now becomes president; E. Curry Weatherby of Ithaca, who continues as circulation manager, and H. E. Babcock of Ithaca. The paper will keep practically the same staff.

Devaluation Move Always in Prospect Roosevelt States

President Tells Press Story of Strategy in Money Crisis

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—In a specially called and restricted press conference today, President Roosevelt gave a full and graphic explanation of his currency moves and told for the first time the White House strategy involved in monetary events from last spring to the present.

Many riddles are at last answered, and they were climaxed with the further revelaton this morning by Mr. Jesse H. Jones that the RFC has now spent about $120,000,000 in its gold buying, of which foreign purchases have run to $95,000,000. Already, before the new $2,000,000,000 fund comes into operation $150,000,000 has been authorized for RFC use abroad or at home—for gold buying.

"Unofficially"——

President Roosevelt's views on the monetary events of the last nine months may be sketched somewhat as follows:

Last spring, when the early boomlet struck, things began to move upward a good deal too rapidly.

Wheat, for instance, went to $1.25 a bushel. This was then an unreasonable price caused almost entirely by speculation. Many products were overproduced, with steel and textiles in the lead, in order to get under the wire of forthcoming codes of fair competition.

The result was that in mid-July a big drop occurred. This was a perfectly healthy reaction, and of itself did not disturb the Administration.

But in September there began a very definite drift downward, which was vastly more disturbing. This slump was caused by many factors, notable among which was the non-application of some NRA codes, and the action of foreign exchange dealers in attempting to bid the dollar up while depreciating the pound and franc.

By Oct. 15, the trend downward had become serious. The potential consequences were regarded as a grave menace at the White House. Wheat was down to 67 cents and cotton to 9 cents.

A determined drive against prices was in full swing. At this point, the United States took action on gold. A domestic buying program was announced, with a daily fixed price, and a week later the buying spread to foreign sources.

Before the program was announced the dollar stood in relation to the pound at about $4.60, and was slipping to $4.40 and then $4.30. It was rapidly getting back to the early summer level of $3.90, at which the British wished to stabilize, and toward which they were operating.

The Drop Began

The inauguration of gold purchases set the dollar on a depreciating course again. Soon, in relation to the pound, it had gone to $5, and thereafter as high as $5.50. Subsequently, it dropped back in December to $5.30, then to $5.10, where it seems to be the Administration's intention to hold on.

Today's move toward devaluation was in prospect when the gold program was inaugurated. It is considered timely. During the period when pressure was exerted to drive the dollar up, it was considered manifestly in American interest to buy gold—or sell dollars cheaply. Ever since the end of October, foreign gold has been bought in fairly large quantities.

Had this not been done, today's ratio between the pound and the dollar, or gold and the dollar, would show American currency at only a 15 to 20 per cent depreciation, with consequent export disadvantages and total lack of influence toward raising American prices.

Though prices may not have lifted very much, they have certainly been prevented from dropping. In addition, many domestic surpluses, like cotton and copper, have been flowing abroad at an encouraging rate. Also imports have increased sharply, thus preserving a correct trade balance.

Now with $2,000,000,000 to work with, President Roosevelt expects to be able to hold the dollar down where he wants it, to preserve export advantages and maintain the upward price trend internally. He anticipated a strong bargaining position with Great Britain and other countries when stabilization becomes possible.

While today's development seems to vindicate the commodity dollar theories of Prof. George F. Warren, they are much broader. Instead, the practice of a managed currency, resembling in some respects the pound sterling, is carried a step further. The foreign exchange aspects of the Warren plan, which its originator scarcely envisages, have thus become the greater objective.

Liquor 'Ad' Status Sought By Appeal to Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 16—An appeal to President Roosevelt to consider "before it is too late the question of validity of liquor advertising of any kind as a permanent factor under the New Deal, was telegraphed Washington by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of the National W. C. T. U. here.

Profound regret was expressed that the President had signed "the summary repeal of the so-called Reed amendment to the post-office appropriation bill, which for more than 16 years has protected prohibition states from invasion by liquor advertising and direct sales solicitation of beverage alcohol. Much as we admire and heartily support your constructive efforts to lead our nation out of economic disaster," Mrs. Smith stated, "we cannot let this nullification of the rights of so large a portion of the American people go without emphatic protest."

Trying to Stir Up a Little Business

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Economists on Pacific Coast Expect to See Higher Prices

This, They Say, Will Also Bring Better Business With Benefit to Many—Salaried Persons at Disadvantage at First

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16 (AP)—Leading economists of the Pacific coast agreed today that fulfillment of President Roosevelt's latest monetary steps probably would tend toward higher prices with consequent benefit to business men and larger debtors and at least temporary financial setbacks to salaried persons and wage earners.

Typical was the succinct comment of Prof. Ira B. Cross of the chair of banking at the University of California: "I know what President Roosevelt is driving at, and I am for it, but I do not know what the results will be."

"It is impossible to predict exactly what effect this action (decreasing the gold content of the dollar) will have on the average man and merchant, but normally, prices should rise and give the better class a chance to get clear of debt," said Dr. James H. Gilbert, economist and dean of the school of social science of the University of Oregon. "Salaried persons may find themselves slightly worse off, at least temporarily, as wages probably will not keep pace with rising prices."

Will Stimulate Business

"The business man now knows what type of money he has to deal with," commented Dr. John G. Schaffer, professor of banking and finance at the University of Southern California, "and large commitments can be made without having to take into consideration currency changes. Its effect will be a general stimulation of business. Factories will increase production. Many major projects held in abeyance will get under way."

Prof. Howard H. Preton, University of Washington economist, observed:

"The wage-earner, the beneficiaries of life insurance policies, bank depositors and creditors generally will be at a disadvantage. By increasing our gold stock in dollars from about $4,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000, we make possible a huge expansion in money and credit. When, or to what extent, this will become an active factor making for higher prices is entirely a matter of opinion.

"At present, the excess reserves of the Federal Reserve banks are the highest on record. There is no lack of potential purchasing power today. Money and credit simply are not circulating, and there is nothing in revaluation, except possibly speculative spending, to send up prices immediately.

"The increase in our gold will permit prices much above the 1929 level, but it seems to me impossible to predict what the future price level will be, or how soon there will be a price advance."

Aid to Federal Financing

Other comments were:

Mr. Seth Axley, San Francisco investment counsel:

"It does not seem to be a business-building move, but seems to be done for the purpose of supporting government bonds so the Administration can borrow. It will probably save the government bond market for a time. The Treasury will have cash in the till with which to go out and buy government bonds. It should benefit banks with heavy investments in federal obligations."

Mr. McClarty Harbison, president of the Los Angeles Stock Exchange:

"We can look for substantially higher equity and commodity prices."

Mr. Henry F. Grady, dean of the University of California college of commerce:

"Business should realize that higher prices, if brought by monetary measures, will last only if the volume of trade picks up. Until prices rise to the extent of the depreciation of the dollar the devaluation should stimulate exports."

Dr. Lewis A. Maverick, assistant professor of economics, University of California at Los Angeles:

"The 60-cent dollar will, in time, relieve the debtor and enable him to pay his debts more easily. It will also enable him to borrow for the future more easily."

Chicago Economists See Possibility of Inflation

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 16—Skepticism greeted President Roosevelt's gold message among economists at the University of Chicago. They did not regard his program as an effective price-raiser at this time, dubbed it intensively nationalistic and protectionist, felt it likely to react unhappily on other nations, and might lead later to extreme inflation. Among criticisms voiced were the following:

Mr. Harry D. Gideonse, associate professor of economics:

"It may push all countries on the gold standard into suspension of gold payments. Gold tinkering can have only minor consequences with regard to prices."

Mr. Henry C. Simons, assistant professor of economics:

"As a means for prompt and opportune raising of domestic prices, the policy is naive and ill-conceived. Its real importance lies in the perhaps irreparable damage to the future of the gold standard, and to the future of international relations. It reports the most objectionable sort of cutthroat competition against other nations. As protectionism, the Government's policy with respect to gold surpasses the achievements of any Republican Administration."

Mr. Garfield V. Cox, professor of finance:

"Its most undesirable features are its intensely nationalistic character and the risks of later extreme inflation to which it exposes us. The gold hoarding policy is depressing to world prices, and our foreign exchange depreciation is a handicap to international economic recovery. Domestically, the doubling of the number of dollars in our monetary reserves means that the sky will be the limit to prices in the next boom so far as reserve limitations are concerned."

Mr. Stuart Meech, assistant professor of finance, school of business:

"Energies wasted on dollar schemes might well go to attempts to restore world trade."

Plan Won't Raise Prices, Fisher Expert Declares

By Dr. Harry Gunnison Brown
(One of Fisher's 19 Monetary Experts)

COLUMBIA, Mo., Jan. 16 (AP)—I am quite in favor of a monetary system which provides for changes in the price of gold. To this extent, I sympathize with the policy of the Administration.

But I insist that gold purchases (or gold and silver purchases), taken alone and without increase of circulating medium, cannot be counted on either to stimulate business or to raise the level of prices.

Some restoration of prices is essential to relieve debtors and to enable banks to collect on what have been "frozen loans," so far as such loans have not already led to insolvencies. Stimulus to business is essential to the merchant, the manufacturer and the worker of every class and degree of skill.

Such stimulus, if it is to come quickly, must come through greater purchasing power, i. e., through an increase of circulation medium.

Rise in Prices Declared Apt to Be One of Effect

By Dr. F. Cyril James
Assistant Professor of Finance, University of Pennsylvania
(Written for the Associated Press)

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16—The President's new plan is not of itself going to exert any influence upon the present level of prices. It does not increase the general level of income, nor does it increase the general level of prices.

It does, however, have two important effects potentially. In the first place, it may affect the public psychology to such an extent that it will increase the velocity of circulation of money and so raise prices substantially. In the second place it renders possible a substantial increase in the total currency and credit of the United States.

Walked 50,000 Miles

Mr. William M. Boehmer estimates he walked 50,000 miles in the 30 years he was employed as a mail carrier in Alameda, Calif.

Britain Cheered At New Prospect Of Stabilization

Bulge in Market Adds to Satisfaction With Roosevelt's Plan

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 16—While Lombard Street faces have lengthened at the "unorthodoxy" of President Roosevelt's new monetary announcement, smiles of the London Stock Exchange have broadened with satisfaction at the sudden buoyancy that has developed in ordinary British trade investments.

This buoyancy is especially pronounced in shares dependent upon gold mining for prosperity, but it also extends to industry generally. The Cabinet met here today for the first time since Parliament adjourned for the Christmas recess, but there is no reason to suppose its deliberations will energize the Treasury into anything more positive than its previous attitude of waiting doubtfully upon the outcome of the new financial situation.

Nevertheless, British comment upon the situation tends to emphasize the hope expressed by President Roosevelt that, "despite present world confusion, events are leading to some future form of general agreement."

Immediate possibilities of such an agreement, so far as Britain is concerned, are seen here in two directions: First, is to defeat undesirable speculation by coördinating the existent British exchange equalization fund with its newly-proposed counterpart in the United States. Second, is to strike a more equitable position for sterling than the uncomfortable one this currency now occupies between the over-valued franc and the dollar and which has, at last, begun to make a real approach to its pre-slump commodity purchasing value.

No surprise is felt here at Mr. Roosevelt's proposal to commandeer Federal Reserve and other gold hoards, and to pay the holders in paper currency, this being recognized as little more than repeating what happened in Britain in 1931 when the pound was cut loose from gold. The practical utility of such measures also is recognized as lightening the United States Treasury's heavy task in carrying out the financial program before it.

The President's proposal to fix what is approximately the present dollar exchange value as the maximum, without any absolute minimum—except the indication that it may possibly be 10 cents lower—is interpreted as indicative of further devaluation. The American exchange equalization fund is thus already dubbed an "exchange account," but this doesn't prevent the fact that the way is regarded here as cleared for adjustment of the pound to a level favorable to British foreign trade.

Meanwhile, that high economic authority, Sir Josiah Stamp, has expressed the widely held British view, in declaring that, if the United States commodity price level rises by an amount comparable to dollar exchange depreciation, the result may well be good for everybody.

Aberdonian Aids Classics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ABERDEEN—A sum of £5000 has been left to Aberdeen University for the foundation of classical scholarships by Mr. William Craig who all his life desired to study classics, but was prevented by his duties as an upholsterer in the employment of the Northern Coöperative Society from achieving his ambition.

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Sprague Warns Devaluation Must Be End of Experiments

Failure to Guarantee Stability, Harvard Financial Expert Says, Will Destroy Business Confidence and Wreck Plan

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—As President Roosevelt prepared to take the most important step in his monetary program—devaluation of the dollar—Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University delivered a blunt warning to the Administration that this step will fail unless it is accompanied by an explicit statement that it is the final monetary experiment.

Speaking before the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, the former Treasury expert, who resigned in protest against the trend of Administration financial policy, held that failure to guarantee stability after devaluation would destroy business confidence and wreck the entire experiment.

In fact, he held, it would be easier for the Administration to borrow the entire $6,000,000,000 it needs without devaluation than it would be to borrow the $3,000,000,000 it would need after devaluation if there were no assurance of stability.

In quoting $3,000,000,000 as prospective borrowing, Professor Sprague assumed that the devaluation windfall would be used toward the budget deficit, but President Roosevelt's message announced instead the establishment of an exchange fund with most of the devaluation "profits." Besides in this fashion minimizing the much advertised "windfall" advantage to be gained from devaluation and emphasizing the danger to business confidence, Professor Sprague also attacked the experiment on the following counts:

Sets Forth His Reasons

(1) That it would disrupt foreign trade and that "undoubtedly protective measures would be taken by other countries" to counteract the reduction in the relative price of American goods.

(2) That it would not raise the price of any goods except those exported in large quantities.

(3) That it would not lighten the internal private debt burden unless "your bank balance and my bank balance were doubled in amount," as well as all income.

(4) That devalution should come after monetary inflation as was done in France. Otherwise, he held, there could be no price equilibrium.

Branching out into the broader aspects of Administration policy, Professor Sprague argued that the method in which public works and civil works funds were being used was out of harmony with the monetary policy and was definitely tending to "choke" the increased consumption which is indispensable to business recovery.

Points to Real Problem

Citing the analogy of war-times when prices were high, he said it is easy to raise prices by government spending, but that the problem is to spend it in such a way that expenditures will gradually taper off.

"If expenditures are such," he continued, "as to establish relatively high prices and high wage rates then you choke reëmployment and the increased use of materials in normal trade. If such policies are continued we will be faced with the necessity of continuing emergency relief expenditures indefinitely."

Professor Sprague's position is given considerable weight here because he is considered the most articulate mouthpiece of the opposition to the Roosevelt monetary policies.

Members of the committee paid closest attention to what he had to say on the effect of devaluation of the currency on the private debt burden. Their questions revolved primarily around the thesis that burden and taxes would be lightened.

No Trade Advantages

Professor Sprague's answer was that devaluation, both because it alone would not raise the price level and would not increase either private capital or income, was powerless to aid the debtor or the hard-pressed taxpayer.

Another thesis apparently firmly fixed in the Congressional thought is that foreign countries obtained a considerable trade advantage over the United States by devaluing their currencies which we can regain only by following their example.

He disagreed with this, contending that while other countries gained a little advantage "in spots" for a short time, our trade went down relatively with others, and that devaluation would give us no permanent advantage since it would be met immediately by protective measures.

Domestic Gold Price Up 39 Cents to $34.45 On New Dollar Basis

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, announced today that beginning tomorrow, Jan. 16, the price for newly-mined domestic gold would be $34.45 an ounce, less one-quarter of 1 per cent for handling charges.

The new Treasury gold price of $34.45 an ounce will give the dollar an indicated gold value of 60 per cent of parity, which is the upper limit of revaluation proposed by President Roosevelt.

The government again today offered $34.06 an ounce for domestic gold, giving new indication that devaluation will approximate the 60-cent level.

The offer of $34.06 indicated a gold dollar of 14.35 grains, as compared with the present legal figure of 23.22 grains, which gives the legal mint price of $20.67.

PARIS, Jan. 15 (AP)—The United States dollar fell 39 centimes on the foreign exchange market today to a quotation of 15.87 francs (6.36 cents to the franc). It opened at 16.15 francs.

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.65 marks (37.81 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with Saturday's quotation of 2.675 marks (37.38 cents to the mark).

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP) — The scramble for gold in the open market continued today when £874,000 (about $4,500,000) worth of the metal was made available.

It was understood that the bulk of the gold was taken by American interests, at a price of 128s. 6d. a fine ounce. The price including a premium of 8½d.

The dollar fluctuated on an exchange market disturbed by uncertainty as to the American monetary program and depreciated 2½ cents to the pound, closing at $5.12½ compared with Saturday's close of $5.09¾.

Akron Plans Murals On Movable Panels So Scenes Can 'Shift'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio — A Joan of Arc scene is one of five historical panels which the Civil Works Administration is bringing to the Akron Public Library and its branches.

Miss Ila May Lee, Akron artist, has started work on movable panel murals that can be shifted from one library in the city to another. Her sketches were among the first approved by the Akron CWA committee, which is composed of leading art critics in the city and Akron University. Sketches by other artists for other library panels have been tentatively approved. Miss Lee is one of 11 unemployed artists aided by the Federal Government's move to put artists to work "embellishing the American scene."

Four Akron district artists have begun to sketch ideas for painting the backdrop at Akron Armory, the largest auditorium in the city, as a part of the same program. Mr. Harry Shaw, one of the artists, follows the new school of impressionistic design. He has long been recognized as an excellent mural painter. Mr. J. S. Schultz, on the contrary, sticks to the conventional and detailed type of painting and his work has also received much attention.

Other artists have been employed under the CWA program to paint movable panel screens for public schools, ornamental gates for school yards, and similar work.

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New Money Plan Causes Questions As to Workability

Democrats Praise It but Republicans Call It Legal Robbery

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 — For what it says, and what it does not say, Congress accepted President Roosevelt's message today as one of the most remarkable ever received from the White House.

Instead of asking for more power, President Roosevelt asked for a limitation of his previous sweeping authority to change the gold value of the dollar up to 50 per cent.

He asked that his authority be limited so that he may not revalue at above 60 per cent, giving him a 10-point leeway above 50 cents.

Two reasons are seen for this proposed limitation. One is to strengthen his hand in bargaining for stabilization with Great Britain, by pointing to congressional restrictions on his ability to make concessions on the dollar; the other is to give a degree of prospective stabilization to the dollar, within which long-term business contracts may be made.

Most congressional comment off the records today seems to be directed to the pragmatic question, "Will it work?" rather than to the moral or ethical issues involved in seizing the profits from a depreciated dollar. Almost universally, it was accepted that the President would get the three-point authority he asked for, namely, first to set a 60 per cent upper limit to devaluation; second, for the Government to take over the ownership of gold; and third, for the formation of a $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, if and when specific devaluation is decided upon.

May Reverse Policy

Congressmen pointed out also that the message gives specific countenance to the possibility of reversing the policy of devaluation in a later emergency.

There is much talk for example, of the possibility of a "Roosevelt boom" developing out of the huge present basis for credit expansion. The message specifically proposes to give the Secretary of the Treasury power to take the gold profit, in the case of devaluation, and then says, significantly:

"It would also, of course, with equal justice cast upon the Government the loss of such dollar value if the public interest in the future should require such an increase in the amount of gold designated as a dollar."

In other words, if a boom should later get under way, Mr. Roosevelt serves notice that he may put on the brakes and increase the gold content of the dollar, thus reducing prices in terms of dollars, and slowing down business activity.

Authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase government securities up to $2,000,000,000 in a stabilization fund comes close to giving the United States a central bank in all but name, some congressmen declared.

Republicans Doubtful

Democrats and Progressives as usual came to the support of the President, while a goodly number of Old Guard Republicans shook their heads over it.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, agreed with all parts of the President's message and said the proposal seemed desirable from the standpoint of national recovery.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) of New York said:

"I am with the President."

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D) of Florida, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, said the Secretary of the Treasury would come before the committee tomorrow to explain the proposal. All the President's proposals, he said, were incorporated in one bill.

Senator Tom Connolly (D.) of Texas declared "the President's program is sound and just."

Senator Carter Glass, conservative Democrat, caused extraordinary interest by declaring he would fight the bill and would probably speak against it.

"Humanitarians can find some excuse for a man who steals when he has to, but what excuse is there when there is no need of it?" declared Senator Glass.

Senator Glass also told the "silver bloc" that they had not only "not remonetized silver but had demonetized gold."

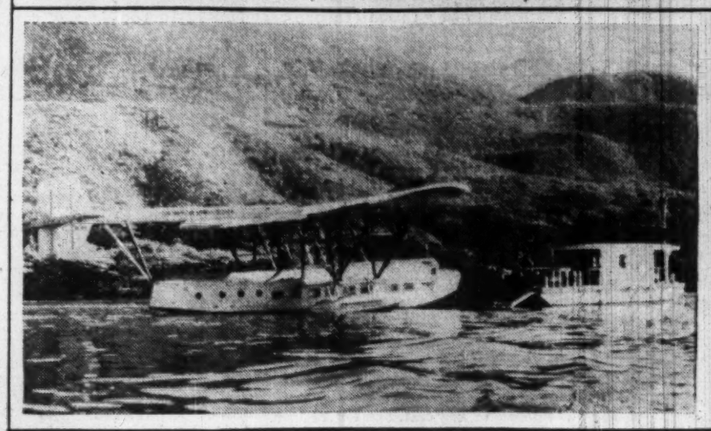
Senator Glass expressed the same view as Republican conservatives. Senator Hastings (R.) of Delaware declared the proposal "robbery."

On the Old Guard side, Senator Simeon D. Fess (R.) of Ohio characterized the proposal as a "defenseless form of theft."

5000 Gallons of Water Free

Santa Rosa, Calif., pumps its domestic water from wells and makes no charge to residents for the first 5000 gallons used monthly.

Sailing the Spanish Main in Ships of the Skies



All Photos Courtesy of Pan American Airways to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Woman Tourist Sees Rare Vistas of the Atlantic and Caribbean

Upper Left—View of Havana Harbor. Upper Right—"Bridge" of 40-Passenger Flying Boat of Pan American Airways. Four of Crew of Five Shown at Their Posts. Lower Left—One of the "Clipper Ships" Refueling at Kingston, Jamaica. Lower Right—"Blue Hole," Jamaica, Example of Tropical Beauty of Britain's Island Possession.

Path of Pirate Morgan Trailed In Air Journey Over Caribbean

(Continued from Page 1)

of sleet in New York City. Only here the material manifestation is not a matter of gifts and tissue paper, red ribbons and fir trees. Here under the thickly star-strewn sky in the intense blackness of the night or under the tropical sunlight it is all a matter of the "Christmas dress."

Regardless of the amount of food available for the family each woman member must have a new frock, so that on Christmas day in the great boat ride she will look her best. Before dawn on Dec. 25 the people will begin to gather at Victoria Market pier there to engage the fishermen's canoes to ride around the harbor after which they will contentedly go back to their homes in the country to wait for next year's great event, another Christmas.

It is also a time for "harvests," the Jamaica equivalent of the "donation party" for the minister. The local Pan American Airways manager, intent on purchasing the very best "sweet sops" for his guests is told that he must take the inferior apples before him, since those special ones in the corner are "for the harves'" but he is persistent, his urgencies accompanied by an additional number of English pence, and the visitors, rather than the minister get the best "sweet sops."

Ice Cream 'Chills' Jamaicans

Jamaica has had another astounding experience within the last few weeks. An American ice cream factory has gone into business and on the street its small salesboys can be seen with "dixie doodles," a Jamaica version of Eskimo pie. The factory cannot make enough ice cream, although the Jamaicans anxiously query Americans as to the advisability of eating all this coldness.

"Just one mouthful and it chills," says the local resident uneasily.

But the people are forsaking their yams, cocoes, which look like potatoes and ackees which, when cooked, resemble the yolk of an egg and are voraciously swallowing "vanilla, chocolate, strawberry and American cherry."

Roads Lined With Ferns

The Jamaica mountains, the roads arched with bamboo, or lined with tree ferns, the beautiful botanical gardens, were lovely even in the half-light of dawn as the little group of passengers drive down to the Pan American Airways launch on their way out to the plane. Very friendly after their one day of voyaging together North and South Americans were exchanging conversation and guava jelly and advice, and reaching for the gay individual baskets in which luncheon was packed.

Then the plane, the familiar seats, the sense of belonging, the takeoff, and the long winging road to Barranquilla, six hours of flying over the ocean. The wind, still with us from yesterday, ruffles the ocean but what need we care. Our ship is strong and safe and there were not quite as many "thank-you-ma'ams" in the air over the ocean as over the land.

But no, the surprise of the unexpected comes in any kind of travel. The wind begins to lurch, to roll, to send the ship from side to side. Nothing to worry about, but not the same magnificent calm of yesterday's trip from Miami to Kingston.

Shopping at Barranquilla

Then the coast of Colombia steals into view. It could not possibly be said to loom up, so very flat is it here at the mouth of the Magdalena River. Soon we are down in the rushes and lily pads of the river. We are at Barranquilla. And a few seconds later comes the plane from Cristobal into which we will transship, while its passengers go back in our Sikorsky to Jamaica. There is scarcely time for a view of the town during the customs inspection of the passengers who are to stay, going later to Bogota in about as many hours as it takes weeks by boat.

Around us are the narrow streets, some paved, some dirt, of the downtown section of the city. Strange to northern eyes are the shops with small windows and no displays to draw customers inside. Evidently the people of Barranquilla make a serious business of shopping and when they wish to buy may be counted upon to enter the stores to inspect the stocks. Certainly there is no time to investigate the "American Club" which in common with groups of other nationalities has headquarters in this little "mahogany" city, which has shipped out so much lumber.

Back at the customs house the gentleman from Colombia is having a hard time. The rummaging fingers of customs have disclosed packages and more packages of cigarettes. Customs begins to be thorough. From between the layers of clothing come quantities of new gloves, stockings, piles of silk lingerie, playing cards, all the holiday gifts that could be devised by a man returning from a big city to a little one. Typically Latin American is the scene. Customs smiles. So does the traveler, albeit ruefully. Neither says a word, while the weighing of the contraband goes on and the duty is paid. Then they part with the same politeness with which they met a short time ago.

Panama Comes Into View

The bell rings. We are in the air. The steward appears as he does on every trip, not to sell but to loan magazines. The passengers settle back. Again the unexpected. The gentleman from Panama being the most experienced air traveler in the group and also on his own home ground has been so sure all morning that the plane would have a stormy voyage to the Isthmus. And here the sea is like glass.

The wind which fretted the ship all morning is behind us. We wing confidently toward port. And the trees, the serrated cliff shores, the army and navy buildings of Panama come into sight. We touch the water. We taxi to our pier. Automobiles wait in the sunshine. Hotel reservations have been made. This kind of traveling is no trick at all, unless it may be called trick to be ready and waiting when Pan American men will call at the hotel tomorrow morning at 5:30 o'clock to take me to the Ecuador plane. I say me, for by now I have lost the passengers who have been my companions for two days. The pilots and radio man, even the steward, lean over the car to wish me happy landings. The pilot may pick me up again "in the Guinas," he thinks.

It will be new crew, new companions tomorrow. And just as certainly good.

Lower Bus Rates Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—The State Railroad Commission, in session here, has sanctioned the move of bus lines operating in Mississippi to meet new low passenger rates instituted by the railroads. New rates for the highway carriers average 1.8 cents a mile, compared to the old rate of 3 cents.

Egypt Used Ply-Wood Nearly 5000 Years Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—Fragments of wood from Egypt taken from a Third Dynasty casket dated 2980 B. C., and provisionally identified as cypress, were received here by the Imperial Institute of Forestry during 1932-33. The parts of the casket were built up of a number of thin laminated sheets of wood in the manner of the ply-wood of today, it is stated in the institute's report. And this wood is nearly 5000 years old.

Other woods received for identification were fragments from the tomb of Tutankhamen which included cedar, elm, zizyphus, and tamarisk. These specimens of wood were a few of over 1200 which the institute received in 1932-33 for its collection.

World's Physicists Conspire For Capture of Cosmic Ray

Dozen of Greatest Laboratories Scheme Ways to Catch Elusive Wanderer While Experts Scour Earth and Air in Patient Search

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Forces from all quarters are concentrating an attack upon the cosmic ray, and, if sheer numbers are sufficient, should soon penetrate the secrets held by this cosmical visitor.

After all, what can a poor cosmic ray do but unloose its treasured knowledge? No hare before the hounds ever has been so closely pursued. The physical scientists in all civilized countries are determined upon getting a good look at it, and a dozen of the world's best equipped physical laboratories are busy scheming a way to divulge the secret.

But physicists and laboratories are not the only traps to be escaped if a self-respecting cosmic ray intends to live a normal existence. Steamships of the Dollar Line now carry electroscopes to record automatically the effects of cosmic ray radiation on their globe-circling expeditions. Grace Line freighters are similarly equipped.

Fast airplanes tour the higher altitudes carrying a cargo of professors and instruments intent on bagging the quarry. They climb up over the Andes in equatorial America, and soar over the jungles of tropical America to see if cosmic rays pile up on the earth's bulging middle. Here in the United States, observers sink apparatus down into the depths of clear, mountain lakes, or climb Pikes Peak, and they catch a cosmic ray every time.

Even the solemn depths of the ground itself are not a haven for the cosmic ray. Recently someone from the Magnetic Meteorological Observatory at Potsdam, Germany, was reported to have observed such effects in a salt mine. Perhaps the old safe place either from, or for, the rays is a submerged submarine, suggests Dr. Carl D. Anderson, research fellow at the California Institute of Technology. No one seems to have looked for them there.

As director of the Norman Bridge Laboratory of Physics at the California Institute of Technology, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, eminent physicist, rules over a little kingdom here that is sending some of its best talent into the struggle of gathering cosmic ray secrets.

There are now five research projects underway on this subject at the Bridge laboratories, and one of these represents the most important phase of attack to have been made upon the problem, Dr. Millikan revealed during a recent interview. This is a study of cloud chamber effects being made by Dr. Anderson.

With the aid of two giant magnets, held apart by strong steel beams, Dr. Anderson has been engaged in the painstaking work of photographing "tracks" left by cosmic rays as they sift down toward the earth. As a particle passes between the magnetic poles, it enters a cloud chamber, or little box filled with water vapor, and leaves a track of ionized droplets in its wake. This beadlike formation, showing the path taken by the particle under the influence of the magnetic fields, is then photographed by an intricate motion picture device.

Between 1 and 2 per cent of the thousands of photographic records are useful for purposes of accumulating information, and so the experiment is a lengthy affair, stretching on interminably. Dr. Anderson's supply of patience appears to be just as unlimited.

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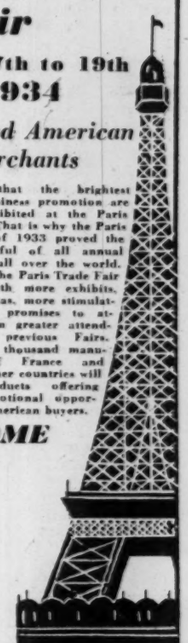

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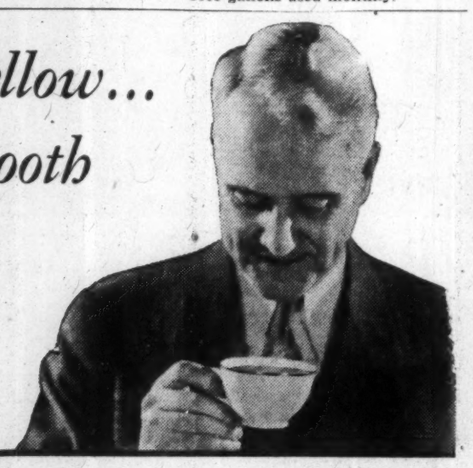

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Campaign Started To Convert Women From G.O.P. Ranks

'New Deal Reporters' Will Give Information in Every County

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—A new drive designed to show Republican women that "at heart all along they've been Democrats" was launched today by Miss Mary W. Dewson, director of the women's division of the Democratic National Committee.

The drive will be carried on by women "reporters" in every county, who will be ready at any time to speak on the phases of the "new deal" organization. Each "reporter" will specialize on one agency so that in each community there will be some Democratic woman who is an authority on the NRA, the CCC, the PWA or some other of the 20-odd emergency agencies.

Although admitting that the new set-up is a political one, Miss Dewson declared that the campaign will be conducted on the grounds that it "isn't politics to understand what your government is doing."

The regional advisers for the new drive were chosen because of their success in organization work during the Roosevelt campaign. In addition to Miss Dewson, who will serve as director and as regional representative from New England and the Mid-Atlantic States, the set-up will include Mrs. June Ficket, of Iowa, assistant director and adviser for her section; Mrs. A. P. Flynn, Logansport, Ind.; Mrs. Harrison Parkman, Emporia, Kan.; Mrs. James H. Wolfe, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. Elsie Gardner Picking, Toppenish, Wash.; Mrs. Thomas O'Berry, Goldsboro, N. C., and Miss Stella Akin, Savannah, Ga.

"The Women Democrats," said Miss Dewson, "are firmly convinced that the appointment of vice-chairwomen in every political unit down to the precinct will insure a greatly increased Democratic vote. They believe there are many women without strong party leanings who will support the Democratic nominees for the Congress next fall in order to back up the Administration, provided they are thoroughly informed of what it has done and is doing. The major purpose of the organized Democratic women is to inform them."

News Source Immunity Upheld in New Jersey

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 16 (AP)—The right of a newspaper reporter to refuse to give the source of information of any particular story was upheld by Judge Joseph A. Delaney during preliminary arguments in the jury-fixing trial yesterday.

Mr. James Cahill, a reporter for the Paterson Evening News, was called to the stand by Mr. John M. Ward, counsel for Dr. Aaron L. Simon, recently convicted of conspiracy to obstruct justice and now on trial under another conspiracy indictment. Mr. Ward questioned Mr. Cahill concerning an article he wrote Nov. 22, 1933, which dealt with the jury-fixing scandal. Mr. Cahill refused to answer questions regarding the source of the story, pointing to legislation enacted last year by the State Legislature which made a report immune in such cases. The incident was believed the first actual test case of the statute.

JUNCTION 4157

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Boston Snapshots

Caught by Tail—Children have often inquired just what is the purpose of a cat's tail. Pete, the ship's cat of the Hamburg-American freighter Paraguay, which recently arrived six days overdue at Commonwealth Pier, has one good reason for being grateful for this portion of his anatomy. During the exceptionally rough trip Pete was on his way overboard at one time, carried by a great wave—but a member of the crew just managed to grab his tail and haul him to safety.

Pete was not the only animal aboard the Paraguay. Its cargo included 20 monkeys, one rhinoceros, two black panthers, two cub leopards and several apes.

* * *

Silent Sport—Those who usually associate the Boston Garden with hockey were awed by the politely pleasant quiet of the crowd of over 10,000 tennis enthusiasts who filled the place last night. Only at rare intervals would some intrepid person forget himself and raise the cry, "Go to it, Bill!"—a brief moment of sound immediately engulfed in a tide of silence.

The atmosphere of the Garden was as warm as the appreciation of the spectators—quite summery, in fact. The gentleman who tirelessly retrieved balls all through the long evening must have felt very much in the mood for a summer afternoon's plunge in cooling waters. He apparently had the longest, if not the hardest, workout of anyone in the hall.

* * *

Washing Machines and Racquets—Yesterday afternoon, before the big game in the Boston Garden, "Big Bill" Tilden took his stand on a small platform erected in the Sears-Roebuck sporting department. An ornamental arch above his head bore the legend, "Washing Machines." We arrived toward the end of half an hour of demonstration of Mr. Tilden's famous strokes. Peering over decoy ducks, standing on tiptoe behind camp stoves, craning their necks round pillars decorated with camping equipment, hundreds of people watched his every move.

Questions were invited. A young lady here raised her hand—"Who is the best woman tennis player in America today?" A youth on the other side spoke up—"Who will win the match tonight?"—But Mr. Tilden came to the store to encourage the sale of tennis equipment associated with his name—not to probe the secrets of the future. At this point he bowed himself gracefully from the stage and the crowd dispersed.

* * *

Bermuda and Binnacles—Since Capt. Herman T. Parker was away in Maine as a result of the wreck of the Sagamore, Wilfred O. White stepped into the breach and talked to the Navigation Class at the Boston Yacht Club last night on marine compasses. "Without the compass," he began, "this New World would never have been discovered." Tracing the history of primitive compasses from the discovery of lodestone, centuries before the Christian era, he finally came to the improvements made in recent years and entered upon a technical explanation of compass correction and use.

The scheduled speaker for the Dog Watch meeting was Mr. John Alden, builder of very many famous yachts. Taking the various Bermuda races one by one, he described the boats he sailed and the adventures encountered on the way.

It was an interesting coincidence that both the speakers of the evening had once attended the same Y. M. C. A. class in marine architecture, back in the nineties.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	"The Music Box,"	Five o'clock revue;	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News.	soloist; chorus	popular program.	CBS soloist; orch.
5:30	The Singing Lady	Speaker; soloist	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Nursery Rhymes	CBS dance music	Dance music
6:00	Cowboy music	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"Income Tax Hints",	records; talks	Merry-Go-Round	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports.	News; soloist	Local dance music	CBS soloist; orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Pianist; speaker	Local dance music	"Little Italy"
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Book review	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	"Regenerating Local	"Billy Bachelor"	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music
7:30	Civil Service," talks	After Dinner Revue	James Roosevelt	"Music Room"
7:45	"Tony's Barber Shop"	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music
8:00	Network serial	Leo Reisman's Or-	Columbians Orch.	Piano duo
8:15	mystery drama	chestra; soloist	Edwin C. Hill	Master of Mystery
8:30	NBC talk series	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	dramatic sketch.
8:45	Speakers' program	his orchestra	CWA speaker	Fray-Braggiotti
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music
9:15	with Edgar Guest	his orchestra	The Town Crier	Organ recital
9:30	Eddy Duchin and his	Ed Wynn; quartet;	George Jessel; so-	Local dance music
9:45	orchestra	Voorhees's Orch.	loists; orchestra	Reports; news
10:00	Billy Lossez and his	Cruise of the Seth	Prof. R. E. Rogers;	Casa Loma Or-
10:15	orchestra	Parker; sketch	Sevitzky Orch.	chestra; soloists
10:30	Buccaneers Quartet	Madame Sylvia	Camera Man talk.	News Service
10:45	News flashes	NRA speaker	Reports; news	Harlem Serenade
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Meyer Davis Le	Negro music
11:15	Rines Orchestra	NBC dance music.	Paradis Band	Dell Campo, tenor.
11:30	Richard Himber and	Paul Whiteman	Ozzie Nelson and	Sign off
11:45	his orchestra	and his orchestra.	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WBZ, "Character Training as a Continuous Program in Home and School," Leonard M. Patton.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: Literature—"Ben Hur."
2:30 WAAB, "Classic Album," program of recordings.
2:45 WBZ, "Personal Saving," Adolph Lewisohn and Robert Stout.
3:00 WBZ, Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Otto Frickhoeffer, conductor, from Berlin.
3:30 WAAB, "The Bostop Public Schools," Patrick T. Campbell, superintendent.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speaker; orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, "Musical Album of Popular Classics"; concert orchestra.
4:15 WEEI, Pop Concert, Christiaan Kriens, conductor.
4:30 WNAC, "The Fels Planetarium of the Franklin Institute," James Stokley.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, New England Conservatory of Music concert.
6:15 WBZ, Westminster Choir, Dr. John Finley Williamson, director.

Dinner and After

8:15 WAAB, Arthur Wilson Singers; John Percival, Dorothy George, soloists.
8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violinist; Conrad Thibault; chorus; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Del Castillo's Tabloid Opera; organ recital.
8:45 WBZ, "Red Davis and the Unvarnished Truth," dramatic sketch.
8:45 WAAB, Northeastern University Glee Club and soloists.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Warden Lawes in "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," dramatic sketch.
9:00 WEEI, Troubadours Orchestra; Dolores Del Rio, guest soloist.
9:15 WNAC, "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; Vera Van; dance orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Fred Allen's Revue; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.
10:30 WBZ, National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War Conference.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: "Tax Legislation Proposed for This Season and the Tax Problem in General," Senator "Pat" Harrison, Mississippi.
10:45 WAAB, Andre Kostelanetz Presents: soloists; chorus; orchestra.
11:00 WNAC, Boston Emergency Campaign: soloist; dance orchestra.
11:30 WBZ, "The Witch of Endor," dramatic sketch by NBC Players.

Amherst, Mass., Grows Better Apple Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 16—Producing a crop of apples of which at least 90 in every 100 were free from preventable injury was the unique record made by 86 fruit growers in the State of Massachusetts in 1933.

Mr. Wilbur H. Thies, extension pomology specialist of the Massachusetts State College, in reporting the accomplishments of these men says that the record brings the number of growers in the "90 Per Cent Clean Apple Club" to a record high. The club was started in 1929 as a means of focusing the attention of growers on the possibility of producing fruit at least 90 per cent free from preventable injury to show that such fruit could be profitably grown. The former record of membership was 57 members in 1930.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening and slightly warmer tonight, possibly with light snow or rain; Wednesday cloudy, becoming colder; much colder by Thursday; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 20's; moderate southwest to northwest winds.

Maine: Cloudy, probably light local snows tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature tonight; colder by Wednesday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably light local snows tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; colder Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably light local snows in west and north portions tonight; warmer tonight; colder Wednesday afternoon and night.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight; colder Wednesday afternoon and night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southwest shifting to west and northwest winds, and overcast weather tonight and Wednesday; probably local snows over central and north portions.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Boston	25	26	New Orleans	50	66
Chicago	28	40	New York	34	38
Denver	26	40	Norfolk, Va.	36	38
Helena, Mont.	26	28	Philadelphia	38	44
Jacksonville	40	62	St. Louis	34	46
Kansas City	24	42	St. Paul	10	32
Los Angeles	56	74	San Francisco	44	52
Miami, Fla.	60	72	Washington	38	46

A—8 a. m. Jan. 16.
B—Maximum Jan. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 12:07 a. m.
Height of tide 11.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:07 p. m.

Heavy Eggplants in Texas

Eggplants weighing nearly three pounds each were exhibited recently at Laredo, Texas.

Labor Expert To Back Relief In Boston Drive

Whiting Williams Holds Giving Can Prime Trade Pump

The Boston Emergency Relief Campaign of 1934 called in Mr. Whiting Williams as guest speaker because he knew what he was talking about.

Because he had made it his business for some 14 years to bridge the gap between the worker and the employer, between the soiled overalls and the white collar, Mr. Williams was a man made to order for this campaign which needed some one to speak with authority on the problems of the less fortunate.

And in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, this man of the unashamed "double life" of the coal pit and the drawing room, presented a comforting picture of the great mass of American workers, free from the virus of radicalism and buoyed up by an unflagging optimism.

The scene is a "flop house," into which Mr. Williams had crept for a 15-cent bed (the next night he would lecture in a palatial residence).

An apathetic Negro gazes cheerfully through the dirty window.

"Well, suh, it will soon be March and the sun will shine, and when the sun shines A'h goes to work."

And this symbolized for Mr. Williams a characteristic strain among the Americn jobless. There is the memory of the things they used to have, that $25 car, that second-hand radio and those excursions on weekends, Mr. Williams said. And in his opinion that memory is still strong—stronger than any tendency to identify themselves with a "never-will-have-again" class. For this reason, Mr. Williams believes the American workers are conditioned neither for revolution nor any considerable bitterness.

As personnel director for a steel company in Cleveland about 14 years ago, Mr. Williams became dissatisfied with the theoretical discussions of the problems of the workers and set out to determine facts for himself. So he packed two suitcases—one containing a dinner jacket and patent leathers; the other, overalls and denim shirts.

Mr. Williams has adventured as a worker in the coal mines and steel plants of Britain, northern France and the industrial whirlpool of the Ruhr and Saar Valleys. He has mentally photographed the Russian experiment among the workers in the smoke-shrouded industrial centers of the Ukraine. And from it all he has brought back a suggestion of the workers' hardiness in his body and the expression of a thinker in his eyes. His reactions and philosophies have found their way into books and innumerable magazine articles.

He still possesses the distaste for unrealistic theorizing which sent him on his quest and today meets the theorizer with the challenge:

"Were you ever in Russia? Were you ever in a breadline?"

As he has sat on the curb with hopeless job-seekers, talked with the man still carrying his dinner pail, confided with the homeless on the park benches, he has penetrated some of the problems of the depression sealed to the social worker.

He has heard of the man too proud to seek relief, who shut himself into his home and tragically starved; of the family, close-knit by affection but nevertheless saved from collapse by the dreary necessity of putting the grandmother in an institution for the old.

While recognizing the general hopefulness of the workers, he has become convinced of the necessity for active relief this winter, and for that reason has thrown himself into the breach between exhausted incomes and increasing relief demands. And he believes that the present represents society's opportunity to learn that relief is not bread alone, but the brave continuance of all those social ministrations that are a part of civilized living standards.

Mr. Williams believes the real hope of recovery depends on business. Even the $10,000,000,000 emergency program of the Federal Government is trifling compared with the sum that industry and commerce spend yearly, he explained. This $10,000,000,000, represents, he declared, merely a program of priming the pump, and one does not go on priming the pump for long, in the opinion of Mr. Williams, who believes the real flow must come from the pump itself—in other words, from restored business.

High and Dry Streets Meet

A corner near the business section of San Saba, Texas, is formed by the intersection of High and Dry Streets.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"CRIMINAL-AT-LARGE" (Tremont). Edgar Wallace mystery play with dark secrets — unsuspected until the end—centering about the regal but sinister presence of Lady Lebanon finely played by Pauline Frederick. 8:30.

"ALL THE KING'S HORSES" (Shubert). Romantic musical entertainment notable for attractive settings and costumes, and the singing by Guy Robertson and Nancy McCord of "I've Found a Song." 8:30.

"NO MORE LADIES" (Plymouth). A new comedy by A. E. Thomas—in the ultra modern manner. Reviewed last Tuesday. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN—First Boston showing of the British film version of Noel Coward's "Bitter Sweet." Like "Henry VIII" this is a fine example of the new technique employed at last by English producers. Second feature is the Four Marx Brothers' "Duck Soup." 1, 4, 7, 10.

METROPOLITAN—"Miss Fane's Baby Is Stolen." Dorothea Wieck as a movie star whose child, played by Baby Le Roy, is kidnaped. Cab Calloway's Cotton Club Orchestra provides stage entertainment. 11 a. m., 1:30, 3:36, 5:16, 8:33, 10:49.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Eight Girls in a Boat." Story of a "young ladies' finishing school," which has sad moments. Also El Brendel in "Olsen's Big Moment" which balances this sadness with humor. Paramount at 10:07 a. m., 12:52, 3:47, 6:42, 9:37. Fenway at 1:13, 4:48, 7:03, 9:58.

KEITH'S—"Man's Castle," with Spencer Tracy. The castle in question is in Shantytown. 10 a. m., 12:02, 2:04, 4:06, 6:08, 8:10, 10:12.

BOSTON—"Let's Fall in Love." A musical entertainment with Edmund Lowe and Ann Sothern, Bert Lahr in person on stage. 10:50 a. m., 1:36, 5:12, 7:50, 10:48.

STATE—"Fugitive Lovers." A film full of speedy action, with Robert Montgomery and Madge Evans heading the cast. 12:30, 2:50, 5:15, 7:35, 10.

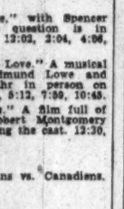
Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Bruins vs. Canadiens. 8:30.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL—Open house concert by Margaret MacDonald, pianist. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Other Events



"RUSSIAN DRAMA"—First of series of lectures by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana. Subject, "Russian Theaters: Various Types of Acting and Styles of Scenic Design in the Soviet Union." This first meeting is free to the public. Harvard Hall, Room 8, Harvard University. 8.

MANUSCRIPT CLUB—Dale Warren speaks on "Scribbler's Itch." Westminster Hotel. 8.

TOMORROW

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Dale Warren, publicity director of the Houghton Mifflin Publishing Company, speaks. Subject, "The Publisher Goes to London." 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Our Prehistoric Monsters," at 9 a. m. and 2:30; "Daily Life of the Eskimo," at 11 a. m.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "Japanese Art," by Mrs. Tomita. 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Francis G. Cleveland, son of Grover Cleveland, and manager of The Stagers, who appeared at the Peabody Playhouse in the fall, speaks on "The Place of the Theater." Following luncheon at 12:15.

FORD HALL FORUM COURSE — Adult Education Course in "American Law and Civil Rights." Lecture on "Personal Rights and the Police Power." By James F. Roberts. Room 385, Little Building. 8.

One-Woman Repertory Theater Ideal Plan of Dorothy Sands

She and Ruth Draper and Cornelia Otis Skinner Try to Combine Action and Imitation With Character Comments

"There is really no word for us," says Dorothy Sands, discussing the one-woman performances which she and Ruth Draper and Cornelia Otis Skinner are famous for presenting, in their varied ways. The announcement sent out by the Women's City Club of Boston, which gave a luncheon in her honor yesterday, described her as a "well-known diseuse," which reminded her rather too forcibly of the Buffalo newspaper whose typesetters and compositors experienced some difficulty with the word, and whose columns referred to Miss Skinner as the "well-known disease."

"I am just an actress," she stated. "I always had an ideal of a repertory theater, and not being able, in this day and age, to achieve my ideal, I made a repertory theater out of myself."

A graduate of Radcliffe College, and a former star of Harvard's 47 Workshop, she has spent a number of years impersonating America's leading actresses, running the gamut from burlesque queens to Shakespearean tragediennes.

She Can't Help It

When narrating some of her more vivid experiences Miss Sands slips into character and accompanies her reminiscences with the characteristic movements, the lift of the brows, the very voice and accent of her subject. Appalled at the lack of background, the indifference to detail in speech, costume, manners of a given period, which she found in the ranks of professionals with whom she was cast, she determined at the beginning of her career to make as thoroughgoing a study as she possibly could of whatever part she undertook, even though at times it meant swallowing a whole period, as she put it; if it was a Sheridan play, she learned all she could about the people of Sheridan's time. She read their literature, studied their paintings.

Impersonation she defines as a combination of acting and imitation plus "in some subtle way, the actor's comment on the character." When impersonating Pauline Lord in "They Knew What They Wanted" she recalls, "I watched her through four or five performances and got her various external mannerisms; I could make my hands flutter and my feet turn over, but I was not Pauline Lord. I was most unhappy. Then one day, going into the Guild lobby I looked at a picture of her. There was an expression in her eyes that did the trick, a curious repressed something, which is characteristic of her. It is only when you find the thing that eyes tell you, and almost nothing else does, that you find the person. Then you add the plus thing which is your comment.

"I had been doing Jane Cowl in 'The Road to Rome' once," she told the members of the City Club. "I thought she was beautiful and glamorous, but she did things with her hands which had no relation whatever to what she was saying. Unfortunately I remembered I had studied pantomime with the same teacher she had, and I knew all the exercises. So I took the gestures and went through them as a form of calisthenics, in a scene where they were not related. It was of course caricature, and, I must admit, people were amused."

Well-Remembered

One of the most thrilling memories she has is of an impersonation of Haidee Wright. She had always maintained an attitude of admiration, amounting almost to reverence for the older actress, and having decided to do her as Lady Macbeth in the sleep-walking scene, she went to talk with Miss Wright for she wished in every way to avoid giving her offense. Her interview she described as one of the most deeply touching incidents in her professional life. This much-loved actress of a former day was playing Fanny Cavendish at the time. Her doctors had ordered her to stop. She refused. "I must go on," she told Miss Sands, "I cannot stop. In the first place I have no understudy. In the second, my mother was Fanny Cavendish, and she would never have me stop."

Miss Wright ventured out in a severe storm to the theater to see Miss Sands impersonate her. Describing it the latter says, "The whole performance had been playing on clouds (an audience can do that for you). I played the sleep-walking scene, and when I waved my candle, saying, 'To bed—to bed—to bed—' a silence followed, the kind of silence which is more thrilling than applause. Then a tiny voice cried 'Bravo.' It was Haidee Wright."

Two performances at the Repertory Theater will be given by Miss Sands, one on Thursday evening and the other on Saturday afternoon, for the benefit of the Radcliffe Scholarship Fund.

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PETERS: When you say that, you make me laugh!

MANNING: Why? Isn't this a fine suit?

PETERS: Best you've ever had! Why didn't you get an overcoat as well, while you were about it?

MANNING: That's just what I'm beginning to ask myself! Did you get yours there?

PETERS: Of course I did. And this year they've just about excelled themselves, too, with Overcoats.

MANNING: In what way?

PETERS: Go along and see for yourself, my lad! See one of their "Cruising Coats." Or one of their "Hound's Tooth" Checks! It simply is *marvellous* what quality of stuff they give!

MANNING: It's equally marvelous how they put in the style and workmanship to match.

PETERS: Do you know, nobody believes I only paid 50/— for this coat—what they call a Twill Melton. Evans in the office was pulling my leg the other day about my "expensive" tailor.

MANNING: It *does* look something out of the ordinary. Look here, I'll go round to their Depot straight after the match, if you'll come and give me a hand to pick out something as good.

PETERS: I'll do more than that. I'm wanting a new suit in a hurry and I'll get it now—ready-to-wear. They keep such a stock of hundreds and hundreds that they can fix you up perfectly on the spot.

MANNING: That's how I bought this! Isn't it uncanny the way they put their hands in a second on just the cut and fit to to suit you.

PETERS: And I could really do with one of those smart raincoats of theirs. Yet to make matters worse, I'm playing with the idea of a 63/— dinner jacket suit from them. So between us, we look like buying the whole shop up!

MANNING: Oh, they'll still have a good bit left for all the others who want to make themselves smart!

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Plebiscite in Saar Territory Involves Many Absentee Voters; Geneva Delegation Urges Action

Decision on Return to Germany, Union With France or Further League Control Faces Electors Under Conditions of Versailles Treaty

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 16—A delegation from the Saar Valley arrived here today with the intention of impressing on the League of Nations Council the urgency of taking measures forthwith to enable the plebiscite of the inhabitants to be held in accordance with the treaty of Versailles as soon as possible after Jan. 11, 1935, when the 15 years of control by the League is completed.

During the Council's private session yesterday the subject of the Saar was already under discussion and on motion of the French representative, M. René Massigli, a special intimation was sent to Germany that the question of the plebiscite was on the Council agenda. At this delicate hint that Germany's recession from the League has not taken effect yet, Wilhelmstrasse is understood to have replied today rejecting the implied invitation to return to the fold as though the events of last October had never happened.

The Saar delegation has presented two long recitals of complaints against the present Saar governing commission whom it roundly accused of favoring both the French and the political refugees who fled from the National Socialist régime in Germany.

Difficulties in Plebiscite

But the delegation's main object as its commercial adviser, Dr. Hermann Roeschling, told the Monitor, is to bring to the Council's notice the serious physical difficulties of organizing voting for next year's plebiscite.

Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, everyone is to be allowed to vote who was living in the Saar territory June 28, 1919, and who is over 20 at the time the plebiscite is taken. According to Dr Roeschling's estimate, there are at least 50,000 eligible voters at present living in Germany, 5000 to 10,000 in France, several thousand in the United States and 500 in South America.

It will be necessary, he says, not only to verify their qualifications but to make arrangements for them to vote in their present homes, as it is obviously impracticable for them to return to the Saar.

Forecasts German Victory

Dr. Roeschling therefore wants the Council to appoint a special committee now so as to avoid any possibility of delay in holding the plebiscite. He says 90 per cent of the population has already joined the "German front" which he and others organized irrespective of party to vote for the return of the Saar territory to Germany.

"Before next January," he added, "we will have 99 per cent."

On the other hand, a Saar Social Democratic leader, interviewed in London recently, put the total no higher than 50 per cent.

Saar electors have the right to vote either for the territory's return to Germany, union with France or continuance of the present régime under League countrol. Voting is to be by communes or districts. Investigators say that parts of the territory which might conceivably vote against restoration to German rule are mainly those nearest the German frontier.

Geneva until it has received the status of equal armaments.

Possibility exists, however, that should an expert commission be established to decide matters relating to the Saar plebiscite then Germany would appoint an expert. In this way it is hoped that interest of Saar Germans may be protected without the necessity of return of Germany to coöperation with the Geneva institution.

Meanwhile Germany's interest in Saar affairs continues to increase. Much bitterness has been shown by the press here against the Saar commission's answer to the complaint of the "German front" in that region. The commission's report, for example, alleges that funds of the so-called "Notring," which provides help for the poor, have been deposited in a National Socialist account. The report also links National Socialists and Communists as extremists. Such charges evoke indignant replies.

The serious situation in the Saar which the report attributes to rise of the National Socialist Party is declared in Berlin to be the result of activities of the Saar Social Democrats who are desirous of postponing the plebiscite as well as the Saar separatist movement which desires prolongation of the present situation.

Reich Indicates Refusal Of Geneva's Invitation To Saar Discussions

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 16—Little doubt exists here that Germany will refuse the invitation of the League of Nations Council to send a delegate to Geneva to participate in discussions regarding the plebiscite in the Saar territory. This must occur before Jan. 11, 1935, according to the Versailles Treaty.

The unanimous tone of the German press, which in the Third Reich only expresses the Government's attitude, clearly indicates non-participation, although the official reply may take some time. The invitation, ostensibly made on the grounds of fair play, is interpreted here as an attempt to win Germany back to the League of Nations and therefore there can be no hope of its succeeding, it is stated, since Germany has definitely said it will not return to

Married Teachers Barred by Everett School Board Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVERETT, Mass., Jan. 16—An exodus of married women schoolteachers has been ordered at the Everett public schools. By a 6-to-2 vote, the school board yesterday decided that only single women shall help male teachers to "man" the teaching staff.

As a result, Mr. Frederick H. Ashley, superintendent of schools, notified 11 teachers that their contracts will expire in 30 days. Three of these, however, are now widows and undoubtedly will receive special consideration.

The board's action resulted from a controversy which has lasted three years, during which time the removal motion has been before the board frequently. Mr. John J. Barry, chairman of the school board, in an interview today, said the action was taken in the best interests of the pupils and community.

Retention of married women teachers, he said, has caused great dissension in the school staff. Those whose husbands were working have been able to spend most of their earnings as they wished. Many single teachers, on the other hand, have had to help support their homes and frequently carried the full burden. Married women have been able to dress better and in some cases, possess fine cars. And in addition, Mr. Barry said, a married woman's first interest is in her home. A teacher's first consideration should be her pupils.

'Facts About Virginia' Ready for Publication

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Announcement of the forthcoming publication of "Unusual and Strange Facts About Virginia," prepared by Mr. T. Beverly Campbell, of Richmond, has been made here. Mr. Campbell, who is a frequent contributor to the press of eastern United States, has made an intensive research among the chronicles of the Old Dominion which brought to light the material for this book, text of which covers three and a quarter centuries.

The unusual and interesting facts are, for the most part, historical. They are of a political, biographical, social and economic nature and are taken from authoritative sources "Unusual and Strange Facts About Virginia" is a different type of book from the standpoint of mechanical construction. The text matter is comprehensive and a new style of type composition was set for the manuscript.

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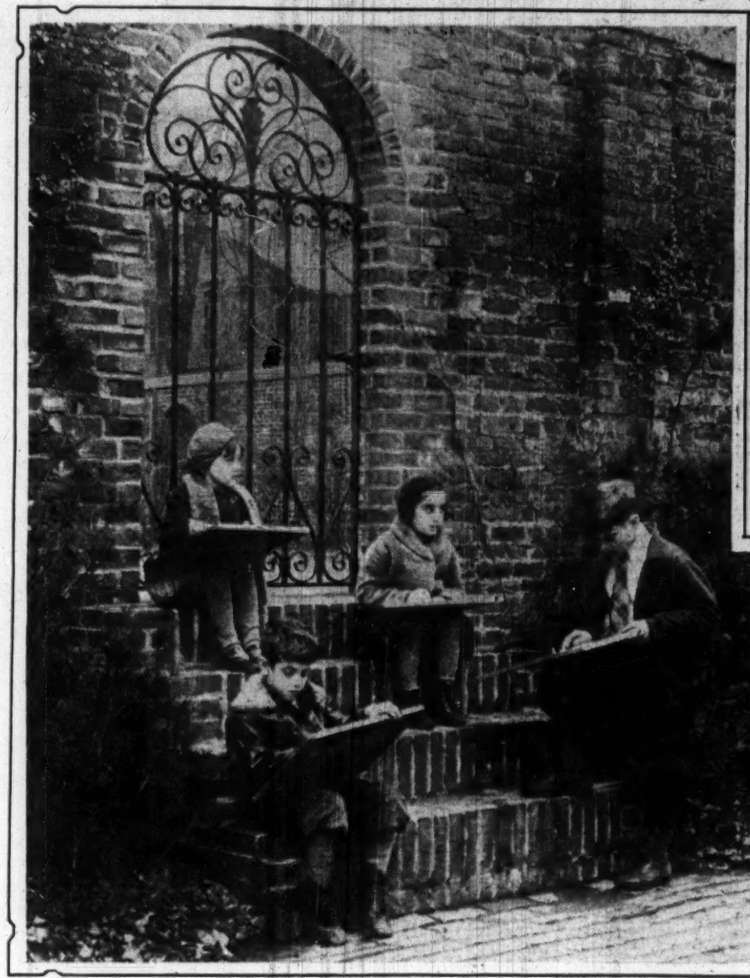

All Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scenes at Children's Art Center in Rutland Street, South End, Boston

Left—Children Waiting to Be Led In at Gate of Artistic Garden and Home of the Center. Upper Right—Children on Way to Class Caught by Cameraman. They Are About to Join Those in Foreground. Lower Right—A Class of Older Students at Philanthropic Institution Started by Fitzroy Carrington 16 Years Ago As Art Museum for Children.

Bankers Indorse Deposit Guaranty Under State Plan

Boston Hearing Discloses Opposition to Federal Insurance System

Consensus of Massachusetts bankers revealed today was favorable to a state system of deposit guarantees and opposed to participation in the Federal Deposit Insurance Fund.

At a public hearing that overflowed two committee rooms, the banks and banking committee listened to overwhelming support for the deposit guarantee provision recommended by special legislative committee appointed to study the structure of banking institutions.

Revealed to a marked degree in this stand of Massachusetts bankers today was the element of characteristic New England independence and confidence in the banking structure of the Commonwealth as superior even to the Federal Reserve System.

Coöperatives Divided

A poll of the coöperative banks conducted by the proponents has shown 140 in favor of the proposition with 32 against, while an equally impressive support is marshaled from the savings banks.

Conversely hostile was the consensus of banking testimony against participation in the Federal Deposit Fund. Mr. Harry P. Gifford, president of the Salem Five Cents Savings Bank, told the committee that such participation would involve the placing of $60,000,000 in the vaults of the Federal Reserve Bank and the purchasing of $5,000,000 worth of Federal Reserve Bank stock. On the other hand, subscription to the state deposit guarantee plan would require only $20,000,000, which could be invested and turned over.

Five Reasons Given

The first speaker at the hearing was Mr. George Lourie, speaking for Attorney-General Joseph E. Warner. He recapitulated part of the Attorney-General's report, favoring a system of savings bank deposit guarantees for the mutual savings banks of the State, divorcement from the Federal Reserve System for such banks and nonparticipation of the banks in the Federal Deposit Insurance Fund.

Mr. Lourie presented five reasons why the Massachusetts savings banks should stay out of the federal plan. In brief these reasons as given were:

1. The Massachusetts banks, with their remarkable record for solvency, would be thrust into the inequitable position of guaranteeing deposits throughout the length and breadth of the land.

2. The savings banks of Massachusetts functioning in a mutual system should not be drawn into a structure where commercial banks are operated for the profit of stockholders.

3. The Federal Deposit Fund will ultimately insure deposits larger than those received by the Massachusetts banks, and the Massachusetts banks should not be expected to insure them.

4. The Massachusetts banks do not need the facilities of the Federal Reserve System.

5. The Mutual Savings Central Fund, Inc., can be equipped to set up a state guarantee system.

Northern Air 'Posties' To Carry 20,000 Letters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—Air mail stamp collectors will account for nearly all of the 20,000 letters which will be carried on the first flight of the northern air "posties" to the new post office at Camsell River in the Great Bear Lake radium and silver field.

Boston Children's Art Center Must Go On, Director Says

Young Students Fairly Skip in Rush to Reach Classes After Regular School Hours—Mix Imaginary Colors in Routine Duties

"The work must go on." The words are uttered softly, earnestly, as Miss Charlotte A. Dempsey opens the iron gate in the high, brick wall, to let into the Children's Art Center the future Raphael and Rembrandt; the Holbein and the Turner; the little Michelangelo and Murillo of the United States.

Past the dingy walls and windows, the brown stone steps and cellar kitchens, the gloomy lodging houses of the South End, trip these young American students, some of them only six and others in their teens, to the lovely house in a garden at 36 Rutland Street.

It is the middle of the afternoon They have come here the minute school was dismissed and they are out of breath with hurrying to get here they can hardly talk. Some cannot even stop to get their coats off. All day they have waited, through the humdrum school routine, thinking the color of a red rose through a mathematics class; mentally drawing pixies while orally conjugating verbs.

Began 16 Years Ago

Mr. Fitzroy Carrington began it 16 years ago, as an art museum for children and a studio where they could carry out their own creative ideas in an environment conducive to the highest form of expression. The one-story building, with its slender stucco columns, opens through French windows onto a lawn bordered by red brick walks. Birds lodge in the tall elm in one corner of the court and flit from there to the creeper on the wall.

Mr. Carrington, who was curator of prints at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, met with some opposition to his idea when he launched it in 1918, but the results have justified his hopes. Seven thousand children have attended the classes which are held on week-day afternoons and Saturday mornings. Sometimes 65 are working there at once. A former pupil is now exhibiting in Paris. One is on the faculty at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts. Others have received scholarships, and practically all have maintained their interest and study.

The six instructors come from the Massachusetts School of Art and the Woodbury Training School. No child is restricted in choice of subject. He may model or paint or draw a mouse or a Persian court; a turnip or fairy queen. Freed from the customary classroom cylinder or cube, the apple and banana still-life groups which the academic teacher usually insists upon, the center makes an ideal background for imaginative work. The teachers encourage originality to the farthest extent compatible with good design and are conscientiously alert to the needs of the children for guidance in technique.

Everything Is Contributed

There is no charge, even for material; and the only qualifications required are a desire to study and a willingness to work. Any young person between 6 and 20 years is eligible. And as Miss Dempsey says the closing of the Center is simply unthinkable. Yet the situation is serious unless sufficient interest is aroused to finance the continuation of this unusual institution, which is now having to use its small principal to pay current bills. Supported only by private subscription, it is only by exercising the closest economy that it has weathered conditions during recent years, but not a sign of lack has in any way been permitted to come to the attention of the little students. There are still fresh flowers, which are so dearly loved and so much admired; and if the pocketbooks of the workers are slimmer than before, everyone is happy and the work goes on.

It is Miss Dempsey who obtains the beautiful paintings as a loan from current exhibits, which she hangs on the wall of the museum to inspire the children and make them familiar with the best of modern art. Landscapes in oils by Melbourne Hardwick and water colors by Alice Hardwick make up the larger part of the present group. The pictures are changed about every three weeks.

For the next week the work of the children themselves will continue to be shown at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street.

Senators Find Huge Air Stock Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

the backers of the original flight by Colonel Lindbergh across the Atlantic, told the committee about the organization of the Robertson Air service between St. Louis and New Orleans.

He said that during 1930 he endeavored to secure an air mail contract from the Postmaster-General. He stated that the Postmaster-General agreed to give the idea serious consideration and urged that the company should maintain its passenger traffic, meanwhile.

"Mr. Sacks" Calls

Major Robertson said that a little later, a Mr. Sacks of the Missouri Republican organization proposed to ally himself with the Robertson group, and claimed that if he did a mail contract would be forthcoming from Postmaster-General Brown. Mr. Sacks, according to the Major, wanted 5 per cent of the company's profits.

Later, Major Robertson called on the Postmaster-General and was advised to get together with "a Mr. Williams." The Postmaster-General was quoted to have stated, "You two get together and I'll award you a contract."

Major Robertson and "Mr. Williams" eventually got together, the Postmaster-General was notified, and three days later a rival company, the American Airway Corporation, obtained the contract, because, as the Post Office Department said, "Mr. Sacks" (the man who wanted a 5 per cent return from the profits) had received a cool reception.

5000 Gallons of Water Free

Santa Rosa, Calif., pumps its domestic water from wells and makes no charge to residents for the first 5000 gallons used monthly.

Radio as Teacher Of Music Praised By Sir Henry Wood

Radio is a great educational force in music, but listeners should be taught that it is never to take the place of the actual concert, according to Sir Henry Wood, conductor of the Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall, London, who is to step into the conductor's box of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Friday as a guest conductor.

In 1918, the baton of this orchestra was offered to Sir Henry, following the departure of Dr. Muck. At that time, "with very many regrets and a full appreciation of the honor conferred," he declined. Today, following his rehearsal with the orchestra, he expressed great satisfaction over its work and was high in his praise of the accomplishments of its conductor, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

The radio has great possibilities in the field of musical education, Sir Henry firmly believes. As conductor also of the B. B. C. orchestra in London, he devotes considerable time to the preparation of programs for his radio listeners.

Sir Henry is particularly proud of the Bach movement in England, and he has done possibly more than any other conductor there to teach the English audiences to enjoy Bach's works. The foundation of this work, he explained, was laid among the young people. Boys in Harrow, Eton, and other public schools were taught about 15 minutes a day to sing the choral works of Bach instead of having to sit for two hours or more and listen to concerts over their heads. "I believe in educating the young in small doses," he declared.

Sir Henry believes in women in the concert orchestra. They are of a high standard of musicianship, he says. He also expressed great interest in the American teaching methods and declared that he expects great things from America in the future.

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PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Vines Defeats Bill Tilden In Boston Garden

Evens Series by Winning Five-Set Tennis Match Before 11,400

Before a crowd of 11,400 persons, who paid over $15,000 for seats, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. of Pasadena, Calif., the newcomer to the professional tennis field, defeated William T. (Big Bill) Tilden 2d of Philadelphia in the Boston Garden last night. It was Vines's second straight victory and the fourth match of the series, which will take the troupers on a tour throughout the country. Last night's match went to five sets, 12—14, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2.

Vines started the feature match with service and scored a blistering ace for the first point, but his play for the first two sets gave the impression that he was just hanging on refusing to be beaten by his weak backhand and Tilden's zipping drives. In the third set with Vines leading 2 games to 1 Tilden was extended in his effort to win the 14-point fourth game. This game seemed to tap most of the Philadelphian's reserve and Vines ran out the set with the loss of only two more games.

After the 10-minute intermission the Californian returned to the court looking fresh and proceeded to blast his opponent off the court with the loss of only three games in the two remaining sets.

The point score:

First Set																					
Vines	4	4	2	2	0	3	5	4	4	0	4	0	5							7	1—71—12
	2	5	0	4	2	4	0	4	2	4	2	4	1								
Tilden	0	1	4	4	4	5	3	2	1	4	0	4	3							6	4—78—14
	4	3	4	0	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	6	4								
Second Set																					
Vines	1	1	4	1	4	2	8	4	3	0	—	2	8	—	4						
Tilden	4	4	2	4	1	4	6	2	5	4	—	3	6	—	6						
Third Set																					
Vines	4	1	4	6	4	2	4	0	4	7	—	3	6	—	6						
Tilden	1	4	3	8	1	4	0	4	0	5	—	2	8	—	4						
Fourth Set																					
Vines	5	5	4	5	5	1	5	—	3	0	—	6									
Tilden	3	3	0	3	3	4	3	—	1	9	—	1									
Fifth Set																					
Vines	4	4	3	9	2	5	4	5	—	2	6	—	6								
Tilden	2	0	5	7	4	3	2	3	—	2	6	—	2								

Bruce P. Barnes of Texas and Vincent Richards of New York took to the court in the opening match of the evening's program. Barnes outsteadied the brilliant stroking of Richards to win at 6—2, 7—5. This match was every bit as interesting at the feature contest. Richards volleying and half-volleying time and again.

At least half of the gallery remained after the Vines-Tilden dual to watch Richards and Vines come from behind at 0—3 to defeat Tilden and Barnes in one-set doubles match, which finished at 12:25 a. m. The entire program lasted four hours and 20 minutes, the Vines-Tilden contest taking up two and a half hours.

Tilden, following his match with Vines, introduced Helen Hull Jacobs, the women's United States singles champion, to the gathering, and also announced the pairings for the forthcoming international indoor professional tennis series between France and the United States to be played in the Boston Garden on Feb. 23 and 24. On Friday night Martin Plaa of France will play Tilden and Henri Cochet will meet Vines in singles, three out of five sets. A doubles match will follow. On Saturday night the pairings will be reversed, Tilden playing Cochet and Vines meeting Plaa. This series will be the second of nine programs in the United States, the first taking place in New York.

Graduate Coaching At Yale Appears Doomed

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Yale alumni leaders asserted yesterday that they have assurances Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of the university, realizes Eli sentiment in and out of New Haven now is overwhelmingly against retention of the graduate football coaching system.

This was considered another step toward the achievement of the "old grad" objective—the engagement of an outsider of proved ability as the new head coach for 1934. The name of Harry G. Kipke of Michigan has been most prominently mentioned so far.

Alumni also have been given to understand that the undergraduates as well as members of the football squad at New Haven have indicated a majority preference for doing away with the graduate coaching system.

Malcolm Farmer, Yale's director of athletics, who proposed recalling T. A. D. Jones for the head coaching job in order to keep it in Eli hands, has let it be known he will have nothing further to say about the 1934 gridiron staff until after Feb. 1. The only appointment so far is that of Ivan Williamson, 1932 Michigan captain, to become freshman end coach this fall.

Yale started its winter indoor rowing practice yesterday with four varsity crews working out in the tanks of the Payne Whitney gymnasium.

In the first crew were three veterans from last year's combination—Capt. John H. Jackson '34, W. S. Kilbourne '35, and J. S. Pillsbury Jr. '35.

The indoor practice will continue until the oarsmen take to the Housatonic River at Derby early in the spring.

Tom Creavy Wins Golf Final

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16 (AP)—Running down putts from five to 30 feet with ease, Tom Creavy, 22-year-old professional from Albany, N. Y., won the fourth annual San Francisco open golf championship yesterday, defeating Jim Thomson of Long Beach, Calif., 3 and 2, in the 36-hole final. The youngster, who first broke into national prominence in 1930 as runnerup in the P. G. A. championship and a year later became the holder of the title, turned in one of the finest golfing performances ever witnessed here to capture first money. He used only 29 putts during the morning round.

Triple Tie for Golf Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 16—Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., Everett G. Livesay of Columbus, Ohio, and Curtis Bryan of Jacksonville, Fla., finished in a triple tie for medal honors in the annual mid-winter amateur golf championship at the Miami Country Club. Goodwin matched par 72 yesterday with a 37 out and 35 in, while Livesay turned in his card on Friday and Bryan scored a pair of 36s Saturday.

Boston Bruins Hope To Score Victory At Garden Tonight

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Canadiens
Siebert, lw		rw, Gagnon
Barry, c		c, Lepine
Oliver, rw		lw, Joliat
Smith, ld		rd, S. Mantha
Clapper, rd		ld, Burke
Thompson, g		g, Chabot

Boston spares — Hitchman, Smillie, Beattie, Lamb, Stewart, Patterson, Gross, O'Neil, Galbraith. Canadien spares—Mondou, G. Mantha, Larochelle, Portland, Riley, Carson, Godin, Bourgault.

Boston Bruins will exhibit their most recent hockey additions, Lloyd Gross and George Patterson, against the Canadiens at the Boston Garden tonight. These two players, obtained last week by trading Art Chapman and Bob Gracie to New York Americans, probably will flank Peggy O'Neil at left and right wings respectively on the third forward line.

Canadiens also have a new player to show the Boston public in Jack Portland, recently signed amateur defenseman, who has created a favorable impression by his play. The Montreal Frenchmen will be without their super-star, Howie Morenz, who is not expected to be back in action for another week.

Play between the Bruins and Canadiens during the present and past two seasons has been favorable to the Boston club. In all, the two teams have played 15 games and Canadiens have won only three times with two resulting in ties and the locals triumphing 10 times.

Since the Bruins have received only one point in their last six games, they are out to win tonight. So far this season they have experienced little difficulty defeating Canadiens in the three meetings and tonight the locals look for another victory and the end of their losing streak.

After the game tonight the Bruins swing out on another road trip, this time invading Toronto for a game Thursday night, the first visit there since the Shore-Bailey incident, and then they journey to New York for a game with Americans Sunday night.

* * *

It wasn't so long ago that Marty Barry used to be known as "Goal-a-Game Barry." With the teams having scored only five goals in the past six games his popularity would know no bounds if he started such a reputation again.

* * *

Not since their second season, 1925-26, have the Bruins experienced a stretch of six games without victory.

* * *

Rangers and Bruins are the only teams to defeat Canadiens on Montreal ice this season and both have done it twice.

* * *

Including tonight's game with Canadiens, the Bruins have four to go before Eddie Shore returns. Unfortunately the locals are proving themselves to be a one-man team. Not an enviable reputation in any team sport.

* * *

Stewart and Barry are having a great race for scoring honors on the club with the former leading by one assist. Stewart has scored 10 goals and 6 assists. Two right wings follow and then the left wings.

* * *

Not so many seasons ago, Harry Oliver missed winning the Lady Byng Trophy by a close poll of votes and Frad Hitchman was very much in the running for the most valuable player honors.

* * *

Ronnie Martin of Americans is a young brother of the late Foley Martin, popular forward who gained immortal fame as a Calgary Tiger. Foley Martin wore No. 5 with the Tigers and the number has never been given to a Calgary player since.

College Basketball Results

Adrian 25, Battle Creek 21.
Albion 32, Alma 21.
Berea College 33, Western Kentucky 30.
Denver 37, Nevada 14.
De Paul 35, Valparaiso 22.
Georgia 31, Presbyterian 7.
Iowa 36, Illinois 14.
Kansas State 25, Nebraska 24.
Louisville 39, Morehead Teachers 35.
Mass. State 37, Conn. State 31.
Millsaps 52, Loyola 25.
Mississippi State 67, Southwestern 26.
Northwestern 44, Michigan 23.
Ohio State 27, Indiana 23.
Pennsylvania 19, Dartmouth 18.
Purdue 27, Wisconsin 26.
Simmons 38, Southwestern 15.
Southern California 42, California 19.
Texas Aggies 40, Southern Methodist 34.
Texas Tech 33, Arizona 29.
Washington 30, Washington State 28.

Bronsdon Breaks Golf Record

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 16 (AP)—Roy Bronsdon, 27-year-old professional of the Oyster Harbors Golf Club, Osterville, Mass., broke a 12-year-old golf record yesterday when he toured the Mid-Pines Country Club course in 35—33—68, 4 under par. The previous mark of 69 was made by Emmet French of Southern Pines.

Woody English Signs

CHICAGO, Jan. 16 (AP)—Woody English, captain and third baseman of the Chicago Cubs, signed with President William Walker yesterday and thus became the sixth Bruin to enter the 1934 fold. Contracts were mailed to all other players yesterday.

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes
Sporting Editor

Open Tennis Tourney Up Again

WE ARE glad to see the question of an open lawn tennis championship tournament coming into print again, as for a number of years we have been advocating such an event. Last year the United States Lawn Tennis Association went so far as to approve the holding of a United States open championship; but for some reason or other the event was not held. The International Lawn Tennis Federation, of which association the United States is a member, has not looked upon open tournaments with favor, and that is probably the chief reason why they have not yet been held. It was six years ago that Tilden proposed the holding of such a tournament, and it is interesting to note that the new agitation started right after he met Vines in New York City and attracted a crowd of some 15,000 persons.

There was a time not so long ago when there were not many professional tennis players, and among them there were very few, if any, who could defeat the leading amateur players. This condition has changed greatly during the last year or so, and there are now several former amateur stars who are very active in the professional ranks. In fact, the balance of power seems to have gone over to the pros, as the amateurs would have a difficult time naming a team of six players who could win a match from such professionals as Tilden, Vines, Vincent Richards, Henri Cochet, Karel B. Kozeluh, and Hans Nusslein.

Golf has for a long time held an open championship as well as an amateur, and there is no denying the fact that the open adds much to the game and is well worth while. That an open tournament will do as much for tennis as it does for golf can hardly be questioned, and it is hoped that the tenhis authorities will realize this and see that the various countries hold such tournaments from 1934 on.

* * *

Join the Cards and Become a Manager

With four of the players who were on the St. Louis Cardinals' roster at the start of the 1933 season in line to manager four major-league teams duirng 1934, it looks as if "Join the Cards and Become a Manager" might be a good slogan for ambitious baseball players to take up. To those baseball followers who live east of the Mississippi River, it appears to have a close similarity to Horace Greeley's advice to "Go west, young man, and grow up with the country." In addition to the four referred to above there are two other major-league managers who have played or managed the Cardinals. The six referred to are McKechnie of the Braves, Grimm of the Cubs, Frisch of the Cardinals, Hornsby of the Browns, Wilson of the Phillies and O'Farrell of the Reds.

Another result of this change in managers for the 1934 season has been to throw the balance of power from the nonplaying to the playing manager, as 1934 will find no less than nine listed as playing managers, against seven in 1933. Three newcomers are O'Farrell, Wilson and Cochrane, all catchers; but as McManus gets through while Cochrane comes in, it makes two instead of three more playing managers.

Rice Leading In Southwestern Court Standing

Southwest Conference Basketball Standing

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst.	P.C.
Rice	2	0	68	53	1.000
Texas Christian	2	1	102	83	.667
Texas	2	1	102	116	.667
Texas A. & M.	1	1	68	65	.500
Arkansas	1	1	52	43	.500
South. Methodist	1	3	116	129	.250
Baylor	0	2	60	79	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 16—The Rice Institute Owls jumped unexpectedly into the Southwest Conference basketball lead last week when they defeated Southern Methodist University to gain their second victory of the year while Texas Christian University was halving a two-game series with the University of Arkansas. The Institute five is one of the "dark horses" of the current Southwest Conference race.

Holding the team which scored 59 points against the 1933 champions two weeks ago to five field goals, the Arkansas quintet roundly trounced Texas Christian University 31-to-15 in the first of the two- game series. Richard Allison '34, Horned Frog star forward, was held to seven points. In the second contest, however, the Christians came back to win an impressive 28-to-21 victory. Allison and J. C. Moody '34, Razorback forward, tied for scoring honors with 12 points each.

University of Texas, last year champions, kept pace with the Texas Christians by overwhelming the Baylor University five 44 to 35 to place itself in a tie for second position in the Conference standing with the Horned Frogs. J. R. Francis '35, Texas center, set up the second highest individual score for the year by looping 21 points in the Baylor contest.

The league-leading Rice Owls had little difficulty in defeating the Southern Methodist Mustangs. Except for a spurt in the middle of the second half, the Pony quintet never threatened the early lead piled up by the Institute five. The final score was 37 to 25. Southern Methodist lost again Monday to Texas Aggies 40 to 34.

The institute quintet will defend its early season lead this week-end, playing the University of Texas five at Austin. Since the game will be played on the Longhorn's home court and since the Owls have not had a hard test this season to really measure their power, the Texas five will be the favorite to win. Southern Methodist will attempt to break its three-game losing streak this week-end when it meets the Texas Christian Horned Frogs. Another game brings Texas vs. Texas A. & M.

Jean R. Francis '35, Texas center, advanced to a tie with Richard Allison '34, Texas Christian forward, in the individual scoring race last week-end by scoring 21 points against Baylor while Allison was gathering 19 points in the two Texas Christian-Arkansas games. Each has 42 points. Both have played in three games. J. S. Gray '35, last year individual scoring champion, and Floyd Kelly '36, Rice's sophomore center, are tied for third place with 24 points each.

Leaders Continue Their Advance In 'C' Squash Tennis

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C Team Standing

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
City A. C.	8	1	34	11	.889
Yale Club	7	2	35	10	.778
Crescent A.-H. C.	7	2	33	12	.778
Harvard Club	6	3	32	13	.667
Columbia U. C.	6	3	29	16	.667
New York A. C.	6	3	28	17	.667
Princeton Club	5	4	22	23	.556
Squash Club	3	6	19	26	.333
Short Hills Club	3	6	12	33	.333
Essex Club	2	7	13	32	.222
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	1	8	7	38	.111
Bayside Tennis Club	0	9	6	39	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—The three leading teams continued their advance in the metropolitan squash tennis Class C team championship yesterday when the ninth round was played, but one of the teams tied for second place dropped back into a tie for fourth place with its conqueror.

City Athletic Club, in first place, with all prospects of winning made a clean sweep over Elizabeth Town & Country Club. Yale Club was equally successful over Essex Club, and Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club won from Short Hills Club, 4 to 1. But Columbia University Club defeated New York Athletic Club, 4 to 1, dragging the latter back into a tie with it, as well as Harvard Club, which made a clean sweep also, defeating Princeton Club, 5 to 0.

The remaining winner was Squash Club, which forced out the tailender, Bayside Tennis Club, 3 to 2. All the winners played on their home courts. The summary:

City A. C. 5, Elizabeth T. & C. C. 0

Charles Fechheimer Jr., City, defeated Pitser Miller, 15—11, 15—11.
D. B. Fluegelman, City, defeated F. L. McCarthy, 15—11, 15—11.
E. N. Rosenthal, City, defeated D. E. Dimock, 10—15, 15—10, 15—3.
S. A. Tanburn, City, defeated D. M. Smith, 15—4, 15—3.
Herbert Henryson, City, defeated G. H. Froelich, 15—8, 15—11.

Yale Club 5, Essex Club 0

W. J. Hammerslough, Yale Club, defeated P. B. Lawrence, 15—12, 14—18, 15—4.
J. T. P. Sullivan, Yale Club, defeated Carl Good, 15—11, 12—15, 17—14.
O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, defeated R. H. Berry, 15—6, 15—18, 15—12.
J. H. Peck, Yale Club, defeated Albert Joyce, 15—6, 15—4.
J. T. Hall, Yale Club, defeated Joseph Kahrs Jr., 15—2, 15—10.

Crescent A.-H. C. 4, Short Hills Club 1

G. T. Baxter, Crescent, defeated E. P. Field Jr., 15—6, 17—18, 15—8.
D. J. Tobin, Crescent, defeated F. F. Stevenson, 15—8, 15—6.
Charles Hurd, Short Hills, defeated J. V. Gallagher, 4—15, 15—9, 15—12.
W. H. Dunkak, Crescent, defeated E. M. Douglas, 9—15, 15—1, 18—14.
J. R. Kiernan, Crescent, won from Q. A. Ryan, by default.

Columbia U. C. 4, New York A. C. 1

V. de C. Lynn, Columbia U. C., defeated J. J. Lordi, 15—6, 11—15, 17—15.
W. H. Ferris, Columbia U. C., defeated Walter Oertly, 15—3, 15—9.
J. O. Robson, New York, defeated F. J. Podesta, 15—13, 15—13.
E. L. Kilroe, Columbia U. C., defeated Emmet McLoughlin Jr., 15—3, 15—9.
Arthur Douglas, Columbia U. C., defeated J. W. Callaghan, 8—15, 15—8, 15—8.

Harvard Club 5, Princeton Club 0

Joseph Larocque, Harvard Club, won from J. N. Hynson, by default.
Denning Miller, Harvard Club, defeated R. L. Rafalsky, 15—11, 15—14.
P. S. Miley, Harvard Club, defeated R. B. Hollander, 15—8, 15—10.
E. V. Otis, Harvard Club, defeated Arthur Knox Jr., 15—15, 15—7.
O. D. Wells, Harvard Club, defeated W. I. Zabriskie, 15—1, 15—4.

Squash Club 3, Bayside Tennis Club 2

S. R. Shepherd, Squash, defeated L. C. Martin, 18—16, 15—6.
Robert Reeve Jr., Bayside, won from A. L. Nord, by default.
Spencer Armstrong, Squash, defeated J. J. Sykes, 15—6, 15—3.
Sanford Treat, Squash, defeated J. T. Tyler, 15—5, 15—10.
John Washburne, Bayside, defeated H. A. Golwynne, 8—15, 15—13, 15—7.

Scarboro Golf Club Elects

At the annual meeting of the Scarboro Golf Club, Franklin Park, officers for 1934 were elected as follow: President, Andrew E. Bliss; vice-president, Frank E. Devine; secretary-treasurer, Wallace P. Fermaine; directors—Joseph Miller, Ernest Starr, George Libby, Dr. J. P. McGrady, L. P. Webber and Alexander Bowman. The club voted to withdraw from memberships in the U. S. G. A., M. G. A. and W. G. A., temporarily, it was hoped, but retained membership in the N. E. P. L. A.

Sporting Around the Hub

PROFESSIONAL tennis took Boston by storm last night when more than 11,000 spectators forced their way into the Garden to see Tilden and Vines perform. Never before has Boston seen such a tennis turnout. It was one of the largest Garden crowds of the winter for any sport. And the pair gave the crowd just what they came to see.

* * *

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a small army of baseball writers and cameramen were gathered in Col. Jake Ruppert's New York office, awaiting the much-heralded signing of baseball's most-talked-of individual—Babe Ruth. To the Babe, however, there was something more important; for at about 10:20, just 20 minutes after the appointed time for the signing, Ruth called Ruppert's office and asked for Ed Barrow. The conversation went something like this:

"Hello, Ed, what do you want, a rabbit or a pheasant?"

"Hey, where are you?"

"I'm home and I've got some rabbits and some pheasants."

"Don't you know that you were supposed to be down here at 10 o'clock? Everybody's waiting."

"I thought you made it 10:30. Do you want a rabbit or a pheasant?"

"Both. Now hurry down here."

Five minutes later the big fellow was signing the highest-priced player contract in baseball.

* * *

In an effort to get his boys back into a winning stride, Coach Wesley Fesler of the Harvard varsity basketball team has made a drastic shakeup in the lineup that will face M. I. T. tomorrow night in the indoor athletic building. Capt. Joe Ferriter, a veteran guard, has moved up to one forward position and Jean Merry has been named to play the other. This shift adds more height and weight to theforward line. Boys remains at center. Fesler will start Henderson at guard in place of Ferriter.

* * *

The Harvard Athletic Association announced last night that there will be a slight charge of 40 cents for the Wednesday evening events in the indoor athletic building when the Crimson varsity five will play M. I. T., and the junior varsity will meet Salem Normal. The varsity swimming team will meet the Providence Boys Club. The junior varsity game starts at 7:30 o'clock, the swimming meet at 8 o'clock and the basketball game at 9 o'clock.

* * *

Joe McClusky, Fordham's sensational distant runner, will be one of the starters in Leo Larivee two-mile run at the coming track meet at the Boston Garden on Jan. 27, one week from Saturday night. The Fordham flier came home first in this event in 1931 and repeated last year. He will be opposed by a field of the greatest distance runners in America.

* * *

The recent decision of the United States Golf Association to send only nine men to Scotland this coming May in quest of the Walker Cup, has encouraged considerable comment among the golfing enthusiasts. In the past, it has always been the custom to send a team of 10 men, but this year the association made a reduction for economical reasons. Those close to the game have felt that this move was a mistake; because in the past an extra man has proved of considerable value during the matches. All cause for concern was eliminated yesterday, however, when it was learned that Harold W. Pierce, the committeeman at Brookline and the recently-appointed caretaker of the association exchequer, has decided to make the trip himself. As Pierce in the past has proved to be a consistent player, especially in the foursome field, the Walker Cup team has a valuable relief man if one is needed.

* * *

Charley Peterson of St. Louis, well-known fancy and trick-shot billiardist, will be in this section for the remainder of this week. He gives two exhibitions tonight, the first at the Boston City Club at 8 o'clock, and the second two hours later at the Brockton Billiard and Bowling Parlors, located at 137 Main Street, Brockton. Tomorrow evening he gives three showings, at Newton Billiard Hall, 251 Washington Street, at 8 o'clock; at the Columbia Billiard Academy, 558 Columbia Road, Dorchester, at 9:15 o'clock, and at O'Lindy's Recreation, 19 Saville Street, Quincy, at 10:30 o'clock. Thursday evening at 8 o'clock he will be at the Boston Athletic Association; at 9:30 at the Huntington Club, and at 11 at the Somerset Billiard Room, 34 Union Square, Somerville. Friday he visits the Everett Square Billiard Academy at 7 o'clock; the Revere Elks at 8, and the Riverside Billiard Room, 1 High Street, Medford, at 9:30 o'clock. Saturday's schedule includes stops at Pythian Billiard Hall, 45 Market Street, Lynn, at 7:45; at Oxford Club, Washington Square, Lynn, at 8:45, and at Ionic Club, 217 Humphrey Street, Swampscott, at 9:45 o'clock.

De Oro Defeats Marcus Catton, Ties for Lead

Famous Veteran Takes Three-Cushion Billiard Match by One Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16—Alfredo De Oro, the veteran player who started winning billiard titles back in 1887 and who won the national three-cushion title 20 years ago, went into a tie for first place with young Len Kenney of Chicago in the United States three-cushion billiard tournament here yesterday when he nosed out Marcus Catton, the Pacific coast champion, 50 to 49 in 52 innings, the shortest game of the tournament thus far. Each player has won two games and lost none.

In the first game Arthur Woods of New York handed Robert B. Harper of Denver his third straight defeat by the score of 59 to 47 in 67 innings. Harper's defeat threw him out of the running for any possible chance of entering the world tournament to be held in New York starting Feb. 5.

De Oro, who has passed the three score and 10 years mark, got away to a fast start and it was not until the thirty-first inning that his opponent threatened to catch him after scoring runs of 6, 4 and 1 in the thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-third innings. Later the Pacific coast player registered a 3 and a 2 and trailed by one point, 43 to 42, in the forty-seventh inning. De Oro retaliated with a run of 5, only to have the western champion return a 4 in the next inning. De Oro, however, outplayed his younger opponent in the next three innings after scoring two single billiards, the necessary amount to win by one point.

At night, after trailing for the first 33 innings, Charles McCourt found his stroke and registered 8 points in three innings to take the lead from Earle Lookabaugh for the first time in the thirty-fifth frame, 28 to 27. From then on he gradually drew away from his Chicago opponent and won his second game out of three appearances at the table. McCourt had a high run of 8 to a 6 for Lookabaugh. Score by innings:

Arthur Woods—2 0 2 1 1 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 2 2 0 0 1 2 0 2 1 0 0 4 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 s 1 2—50. High run—4. Innings—67.

Robert B. Harper—1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 1 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 7 0 1 0 0 3 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 s 1—47. High run—7. Innings—66.

Alfredo de Oro—0 6 2 6 0 0 2 0 1 3 1 0 2 2 3 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 4 1 0 0 4 1 2 0 s 0 0 0 0 s 0 0 0 0 0 0 s 0 5 0 1 0 1—50. High run—6. Innings—52.

Marcus Catton—0 4 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 0 3 1 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 6 4 1 0 1 2 0 s 0 0 0 3 2 0 0 s 1 0 4 1 2—49. High run—6. Innings—51.

Charles McCourt—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 8 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 5 1 4 3 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 4 0 0 0 0 0 s 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 1 0 1 1 0 1—50. High Run—8. Innings—66.

Earl Lookabaugh—0 1 0 1 1 0 4 3 0 2 0 0 2 1 0 2 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 s 1 3 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 s 1 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 2 0 s 1—47. High run—6. Innings—65.

Yale Daily News Is For Coach R. D. Root

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 16 (AP)—The reappointment of Reggie Root as head football coach was urged today by the Yale Daily News in an editorial criticizing the Eli athletic officials for delaying their decision of the problem. After a year of self-imposed silence on the subject to permit Yale football "to exist unmolested by the ballyhoo of editorial comment," the undergraduate publication asserted:

We see no reason why there should be any discrimination between graduate coaching in football. Other sports have survived successfully under allen supervision. But, if an outsider should now be appointed to take over the football assignment, after the hullabaloo raised by the disgruntled alumni, we feel that it would be a first step in actually overemphasizing and professionalizing the game at Yale.

We wish to see Yale get as head coach a man who knows the modern game of football, who possesses the qualifications of character for the position, and who, if successful at his task, will become a permanent fixture. With every desire to see the requirements fulfilled, we have one recommendation to make: That Reginald Root be retained as head coach by the athletic board of control.

The paper said if immediate action had been taken on the matter, "the unpleasant outburst and equally unpleasant ballyhoo could have been avoided."

"To those alumni who measure Yale football in terms of winning teams," it said, "we would say that undergraduates today want to see their teams win but nevertheless are not afraid to uphold them in defeat."

Pennsylvania Scores Third Eastern Victory

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

Team	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Pennsylvania	3	0	88	59	1.000
Yale	1	0	41	21	1.000
Cornell	1	0	30	28	1.000
Dartmouth	2	1	103	69	.667
Princeton	2	1	121	71	.667
Columbia	0	2	49	72	.000
Harvard	0	3	101	213	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 16—Pennsylvania's basketball team dropped Dartmouth to a fourth-place tie in the Eastern Intercollegiate League last night by nosing out the Green by a single point, 19 to 18. Dartmouth was powerless in the first half, being held to a single floor goal and trailing 13 to 3 with Kenneth A. Hashagen '35 being the main focus of the Penn offense.

However, the second half saw the substitution of Sydney Krivitsky '35 and George Goss '34 into the game, and the Green put on an attack to take the lead, 14 to 13, on three baskets by Krivitsky and one by Alfred E. Bonniwell '35, who was held scoreless during the first half. Bonniwell scored five points to lead the individual scorers of the league with 34 points. The summary:

Pennsylvania		Dartmouth
O'Donnell, lf		rg, Stangle
MacDonald, Pennypacker, rf		lg, Krassewski
Freeman, Hashagen, c		c, Miller, Goss
Hashagen, Tanseer, lg		rf, Edwards, Krivitsky
Kellett, Kozloff, rg		lf, Bonniwell, Edwards

Score—Pennsylvania 19, Dartmouth 18. Goals from floor—Hashagen 3, MacDonald 2, Kellett for Pennsylvania; Krivitsky 3, Bonniwell 2, Goss, Stangle for Dartmouth. Goals from foul—Freeman 3, Hashagen 3, Kellett for Pennsylvania; Krassewski 2, Goss, Bonniwell for Dartmouth. Referee—Murray. Umpire—Walsh.

Purdue's Unbeaten Record in Big Ten Remains Unchanged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 16—Purdue University, leader in the Big Ten Conference basketball race, retained its undefeated record in a hard-fought game here last night, defeating University of Wisconsin, 27 to 26.

Purdue started fast, building up a lead of 9 to 2 early in the contest. The Badgers recovered, however, to trail by one point, 11 to 12, at the half, went into the lead at the beginning of the second period, and twice held a three-point advantage, only to have it wiped out. J. R. Eddy '34, Purdue right forward, was high scorer with eight points on three floor goals and two from the foul line. The summary:

Purdue		Wisconsin
Cottom, lf		rg, McDonald, Preboski
Eddy, rf		lg, Poser
Fehring, c		c, Stege, Knake
Shaver, Kessler, lf		rf, Smith, DeMark
Lowery, rg		lf, Preboski, DeMark

Score—Purdue 27, Wisconsin 26. Goals from floor—Eddy 3, Cottom 2, Fehring 2, Lowery 2, Shaver for Purdue; Knake 3, Stege 2, Poser 2, DeMark 2, Preboski for Wisconsin. Goals from foul—Cottom 3, Eddy 3, Shaver, Kessler for Purdue; McDonald 4, Stege, DeMark for Wisconsin. Referee—John Getchell, St. Thomas. Umpire—J. J. Maloney, Notre Dame.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 16—Ohio State University defeated Indiana University here last night, 27 to 23, by putting on a scoring rally in the last half with only a few minutes to play. Outclassed in the first period, Ohio State managed to tally often enough to tie the score at 15-all as the half ended.

The Buckeyes came back in the second half to put the game away, scoring rapidly and showing a smoother attack especially in floor work. They held the Hoosiers to three floor baskets and two fouls in this period, while tallying five baskets. The summary:

Ohio State		Indiana
Colburn, Padlow, lf		rg, Weir
Whitlinger, rf		lg, Porter, Coulter
Rosequist, Conrad, c		c, Huffman, Coulter
Conrad, Wilson, lg		rf, Kehrt, Walker, Gansinger
Beitner, rg		lf, Stout

Score—Ohio State 27, Indiana 23. Goals from floor—Whitlinger 3, Colburn 3, Beitner 3, Wilson 2, Rosequist for Ohio State; Weir 3, Porter 2, Stout 2, Huffman for Indiana. Goals from foul—Colburn 2, Conrad for Ohio State; Porter 3, Kehrt 2, Stout, Weir for Indiana. Referee—Frank Lane, Detroit.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Jan. 16—University of Iowa basketball players maintained their high standing in the Big Ten Conference race here last night by defeating the University of Illinois five, 36 to 14, before 12,000 fans.

The Hawkeyes held the Illini to one floor goal in the first half and piled up an 18-to-6 lead as the gun sounded. After five minutes of the game had elapsed, the Old Gold quintet held a 12-to-2 margin. The Iowans steadily increased their lead as the second half got under way and, limiting their opponents to only three floor goals, managed to roll up a 36-to-14 score as the game ended. The summary:

Iowa		Illinois
Moffitt, Blackmer, Barko, lf		rg, Lindberg, Braun, A. J. Kamm
Rosenthal, Bastian, rf		lg, Fencl, A. C. Kamm
Blackmer, Grim, c		c, Hellmich, Lindberg
Swaney, Selzer, lg		rf, Froschauer, Guttschow
Bobby, rg		lf, Mills, Rohlen

Score—Iowa 36, Illinois 14. Goals from floor—Moffitt 5, Bastian 2, Grim 2, Rosenthal, Barko, Blackmer, Selzer, Bobby for Iowa; Froschauer 3, Hellmich for Illinois. Goals from foul—Rosenthal 2, Bastian 2, Moffitt, Barko, Blackmer, Selzer for Iowa; Froschauer 2, Braun 2, Lindberg, Fencl for Illinois. Referee—Stanley Feezle. Umpire—L. M. Clarno.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Jan. 16—Northwestern University ran away with University of Michigan, 44 to 23, in a Big Ten basketball game at Patten Gymnasium here last night. They played to a capacity crowd of 5000. The Wildcats took it easy in the first half, content with a lead of 15 to 12.

Northwestern		Michigan
Kopecky, lf		rg, Petoskey, Regeczi
Brewer, rg		lg, Tessmer
Fisher, c		c, Jablonski, Allen
Manske, Kawal, Anderson, lg		rf, Fishman, Plummer
Culver, Sporer, rg		lf, Tamagno, Rudness

Score—Northwestern 44, Michigan 23. Goals from floor—Kopecky 4, Fisher 4, Culver 4, Brewer 3, Manske, Sporer for Northwestern; Jablonski 2, Allen, Plummer, Tessmer, Petoskey, Rudness for Michigan. Goals

The Home Forum

Did Boswell Really Know Johnson?

I WAS somewhat startled the other day—and so, I imagine, were many others—to learn from the newspaper that doubt is being cast on the completeness of Mr. Boswell's acquaintance with Dr. Johnson. It is being argued, I gathered, that there was a Johnsonian *terra incognita* which Boswell had not penetrated; a Johnsonian humor which expressed itself in rude seeming speech which Mr. Boswell took quite seriously and so handed down to posterity, innocently deluding us. Let us no longer think, for example, that the Doctor disliked Scotland less, but that he liked to make merry with a Scot more. That there is sufficient contemporary interest in this matter to justify its inclusion in the day's news corroborates the opinion of Macaulay just over a hundred years ago. "What a singular destiny has been that of this remarkable man," he wrote of Johnson in 1831. "To be regarded in his own age as a classic, and in ours as a companion. . . . To be more intimately known to posterity than other men are known to their contemporaries. . . . The reputation of those writings which he probably expected to be immortal, is every day fading; while those peculiarities of manner and that careless table-talk . . . are likely to be remembered as long as the English language is spoken in any quarter of the globe."

It is no news, though put in evidence to support the idea that Boswell did not know Johnson as well as we, including Macaulay, have thought, that Johnson was already fifty-four when they met. Macaulay told his readers so in his essay, and Boswell had already told his readers so in the book. That Great Occasion in the year 1763 comes in the second of my six-volume edition: "At last, on Monday the 16th of May, when I was sitting in Mr. Davies's back parlour after having drunk tea with him and Mrs. Davies, Johnson unexpectedly came into the shop." Mr. Davies, an actor before he became a bookseller, and perhaps almost too well informed of Mr. Boswell's desire to meet Dr. Johnson, spoke as Horatio to Hamlet on the ramparts of Elsinore. "Look, my lord, it comes!"—and Hamlet, looking, recognized the Ghost by the portrait Reynolds had painted soon after the publication of the Dictionary. There were, then, fifty-four years when Boswell did not know Johnson, followed, however, by twenty-one years when he did; nor does it seriously subtract from Boswell's opportunity to argue that he was actually in Johnson's company on not more than a few hundred occasions. An occasion, my dictionary tells me, is a particular event, or juncture of events, considered simply as exciting notice or interest, especially an important event or celebration. The events, or junctures of events, that may here be considered as exciting notice or interest because both Johnson and Boswell were then among those present have no doubt been counted. It would also seem necessary, as some patient inquirer may have done, to estimate a time factor—so many minutes, hours, days, or weeks for each occasion; and to add something for what might be called epistolary occasions when the two were geographically apart.

* * *

The ordinary reader does not, I suspect, take with complete seriousness the dogmatisms of Johnson on matters concerning which his intelligence would seem to have known better. Certainly it is not common observation that one person must have known another, in the social manner of knowing, over a lifetime to know him well in that manner of knowing that makes due allowance in conversation for individual characteristics. Although Johnson, when Boswell met him in Mr. Davies's bookshop, had attained distinction and pecuniary comfort after a long and hand-to-mouth struggle as a booksellers' hack, Boswell was as familiar with that period as a man could be by biographical research and reminiscent talk with Johnson himself. If, for example, he had had no acquaintance with either when Johnson and Savage "walked round St. James's-square for want of a lodging," he knew later of that nocturnal perambulation and that the pair "were not at all depressed by their situation; but in high spirits and brimful of patriotism, traversed the square for several hours, inveighed against the ministry, and 'resolved they would stand by their country.'" It is not, after all, the number, but the character of the occasions when two men are together that determines their understanding of each other. Nor does it stand as proved that the humors of fifty-four are less observable by the perspicacious than the humors of forty-five.

But what of Mr. Boswell himself? This *Life of Samuel Johnson LL.D.* is a long book, with which many are well acquainted who have never achieved the whole of it. Its compulsion of interest is not of the kind that keeps a reader up past his bedtime. Dr. Johnson, lexicographer, differs in this respect from Dr. Priestly, unofficial assistant to Scotland Yard. But for a large public over a long time it has proved an entertaining and companionable book almost anywhere it is opened. It would be longer, and perhaps less entertaining, had Boswell parenthetically advised the reader—as he sometimes did—whenever a Johnsonian remark was not to be taken too seriously. But did he anywhere provide a salt-shaker? There was the occasion when Boswell sat at Mr. Dilly's table with Dr. Johnson, Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Arthur Lee, Mr. (later Sir John) Miller, Dr. Lettsom, and Mr. Slater, the druggist. Mr. Dilly offered some "very fine veal." Mr. Wilkes was assiduous in helping the doctor: "'Pray give me leave, Sir—It is better here—A little of the brown—Some fat, Sir—A little of the stuffing—Some gravy—Let me have the pleasure of giving you some butter—Allow me to recommend a squeeze of this orange; or the lemon, perhaps, may have more zest.'" They talked of this and that. "Mr. Arthur Lee mentioned some Scotch who had taken possession of a barren part of America, and wondered why they should choose it. Johnson: 'Why, Sir, all barrenness is comparative. The Scotch would not know it to be barren.' Boswell: 'Come, come, he is flattering the English. You have been in Scotland, Sir, and say if you did not see meat and drink enough there.' Johnson: 'Why yes, Sir, meat and drink enough to give the inhabitants sufficient strength to run away from home.' All these quick and lively sallies were said sportively, quite in jest, and with a smile, which showed that he meant only wit." And again, somewhat later in 1776, "How very false is the notion that has gone round the world, of the rough, and passionate, and harsh manners of this great and good man. . . . On the contrary, the truth is, that by much the greatest part of his time he was civil, obliging, nay, polite in the true sense of the word; so much so, that many gentlemen who were long acquainted with him never received, or even heard, a strong expression from him."

* * *

It is not the way of all readers of a book to begin with the introduction, though some who have omitted this preliminary will perhaps end with it. An author can but write his introduction, and let it go at that with a good conscience. So with Mr. Boswell, beginning at the beginning with his own and Johnson's idea of how a biography should be written. He quoted Plutarch: "Nor is it always in the most distinguished atchievements that men's virtues or vices may be best discerned; but very often an action of small note, a short saying, or a jest, shall distinguish a person's real character more than the greatest sieges, or the most important battles." He quoted Johnson: "The business of the biographer is often to pass slightly over those performances and incidents which produce vulgar greatness, to lead the thoughts into domestick privacies, and display the minute details of daily life." "To be as he was"—so Boswell himself—"is indeed subject of panegyrick enough to any man in this state of being; but in every picture there should be shade as well as light, and when I delineate him without reserve, I do what he himself recommended, both by his precept and his example." Much has been said about the "reverence" of Mr. Boswell for Dr. Johnson; but this seems hardly of a kind that would have accepted with equal seriousness each and every Johnsonian remark. The good and great man enjoyed his own "quick and lively sallies," and the conscientious recorder put himself in the record as recognizing that some of them "meant only wit." So what more could posterity ask? R. B.

In That Homely Dorset Which Thomas Hardy Knew

The Hardy Country is quietly content with the old order of things. Hens peck about the yards of the mellowed old farmsteads, cows graze peacefully in her green meadow vales, and all seems unhurried—unchanged since the days when Tess of the D'Urbervilles was a dairymaid.

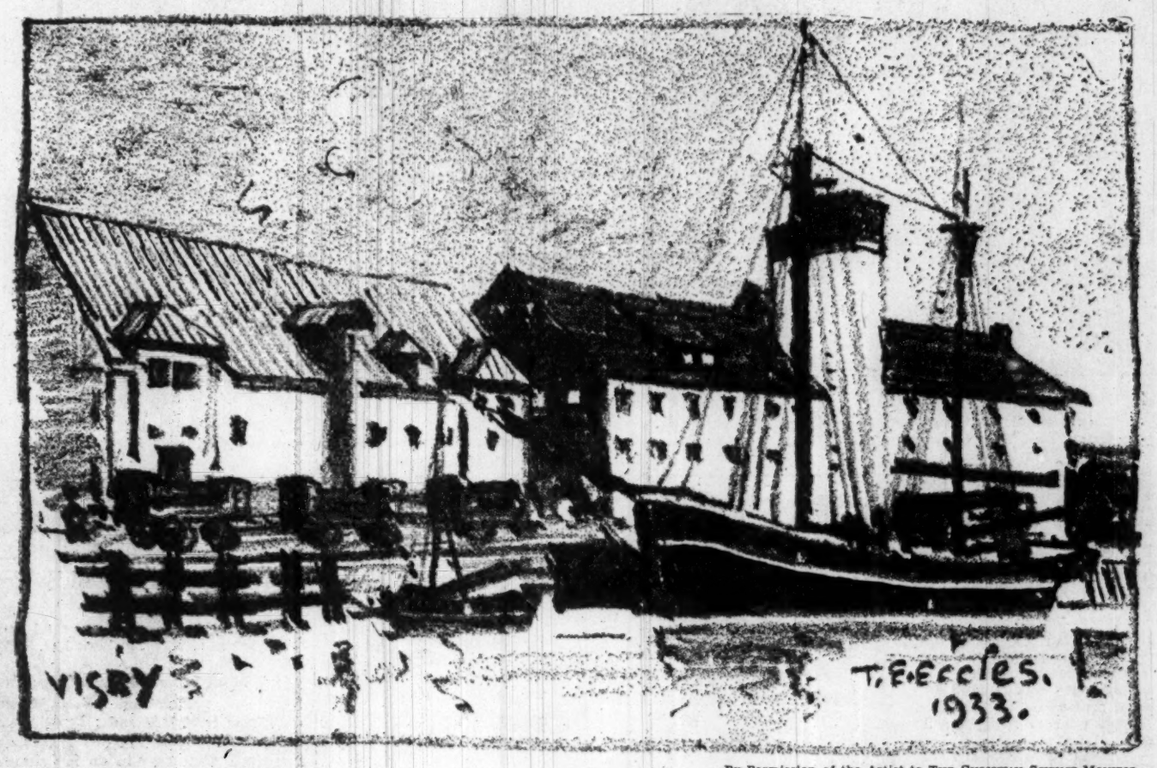
Indeed, the countryside seemed wrapped in sleep on this particular afternoon. Vast stretches of newly plowed land swelled over the hillsides to meet the sky, fields of close-cropped grass rolled away from high cliff tops; but not a cart, not a figure moved across them. It was a day in late autumn, a day so hushed and still that not a leaf dropped from the trees which stood consummate in their golden splendor; the smoke from the farms lay wreathed in idle wisps across the valleys; and even the sea was quiet. A soft, faint swell gently rocked the floating sea birds and lapped the beach with low, rhythmic murmur.

We walked through the valley and sat out on a headland to watch the sinking sun, which, hidden behind a strip of cloud, was already spilling a pool of shimmering liquid gold upon the water and, catching the white face of chalk cliffs, was bathing them with soft amber light. It lit up big, fleece-edged clouds till, aglow with fire, they, too, cast a roseate reflection upon the water. Slowly the pool stretched out into a bar of gold that blazed across the sea for a few splendid moments, and then the sun slipped into a dark bank of cloud that lay across the horizon.

We turned away and set ourselves to climb a ridge of low hills that runs like a backbone through this part of Dorset. As we mounted the chalky ground, a family of rabbits with a whisk of white tails scurried off to their burrows, and sea gulls glided over our heads to seek the shelter of land for the night. A few clouds were still flushed with the sunset; but, as we reached the top of the ridge, the color faded slowly from the sky, and a blue mist began to fill the plains and valleys beneath.

On one side, the ridge fell away to grass lands and brown tilled fields with here and there a clump of woodland, away to the straggling, gorse-covered solitude of Edgon Heath. On the other side, it fell gently to a valley that lay snuggling between it and a steep hillside that sloped up to the top of a high, jagged cliff. As darkness began to gather, we followed a narrow pathway winding down the hillside toward a farm that nestled among the shadows of tall beech trees.

Sleek brown and white cows, and calves, clean as newly opened chestnuts, turned to gaze at us as we passed them in the half-light. The stillness was broken with the sweet sound of sheep bells, filling the valley with liquid notes like the music of a running brook, and faintly we could see the sheep moving about in a field below. Out at sea, a lighthouse flashed from a distant point, and through the trees a light twinkled from a window in the old farmhouse—a welcoming light that told of simple, kindly folk; of a quiet evening in a homely, firelit kitchen. Outside the sound of sheep bells twinkled through the darkness until the sheep lay down to rest.



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The Harbor, Visby: From a Drawing by T. E. Eccles

Daisies of the Hearth

Now the sun has gone, the sky
Has lifted up and grown too high
To be friendly any more.
So come in and close the door.
Light the lamp, and kindle oak
On the hearth. Wait till the smoke
Is up the flue for good and all.
Take the popper from the wall.
Rub the ears together so
The kernels fall with chaff like snow.
Shake the chaff out through the holes
In the wire. Where the coals
Ripple like sunshot waves, is best,
Hold the popper there at rest.
Count to fifty-four or five,
Till you smell honey of a hive.
Begin to shake the wire pan,
Slowly first, then hard's you can.
A small explosion blares at you,
A snowy flower stares at you!
Cannon on small cannon boom,
New daisies open in full bloom,
White on white, so fast they spring
No eye can track their flowering.
Within a moment they have risen
And bulge the roof up on their prison.
This is the instant to be quick,
Remove the popper in the nick,
Dump it on the plate white-hot,
Pick the old maids from the lot.
Before the fragrance flies away,
Melt down butter churned today,
Pour it on, and here's a dish
As nigh to heaven as men wish!

ROBERT P. TRISTRAM COFFIN.

VISBY, on the island of Gothland, the "City of Ruins and Roses," is approached by boat from Stockholm, or rather from Nynäshamn, two hours distant by train from Stockholm. As one catches sight of the island in the misty dawn of a September morning, the island appears to rise from the sea in one sheer terraced cliff. The graceful spires of the cathedral and the medieval towers and walls appear to rise out of the waters of the Baltic.

Visby was at one period the most important city of the Hanseatic League, and its thirteenth century towers and walls were erected to protect it from the Danes. The walls, with thirty-seven embattled towers, entirely surround the city.

The picturesque little harbor is a constant source of joy to the visitor on the lookout for sketching subjects, and the coming and going of the little coasting steamers and sailing vessels affords unfailing interest.

The Cathedral of S. Mary is the only one of the sixteen churches, in and around the medieval city, to be maintained in good condition up to the present time. The thirteenth century churches of S. Nikolai and S. Karin contain probably the finest remains of early Gothic architecture in the island. The museum is extremely interesting and, among other treasures, it contains wonderful examples of medieval sculpture in wood, indicating that the artists of Gothland kept in close touch with the foremost schools of sculpture in Europe.

Gaelic Place Names

The Gaelic language is full of beautiful similes, in which nature plays the major part. Even its alphabet is represented by words with nature meanings, such as A—an fhalm, the elm tree; B—beith, the birch; C—caltiunn, the hazel; D—dair, the oak, and so on. G stands for gart, or garden; O—oir, furze; T—teine, fire; but all the remainder of the seventeen letters of the Gaelic alphabet are in the form of names of trees. By the way, the letters not included in this alphabet are h, j, k, q, v, w, x, y, z.

The ancient place names which still exist practically unchanged in the Western Islands of Scotland are pictures in themselves. Jura—Eilean nan Diura (Isle of Deer) holds many such examples. For instance, there is a small loch called Loch Air Nan Eun—the Loch-of-the-sheiling-of-the-birds; there is also Cachla Na Drochaidh—the Gateway-of-the-Bridge; Lag a Bhile—the Hollow-of-the-Sacred-Tree; and Dunan an Raoil—the Mound-of-inauguration, a place where in former days chiefs were elected. Gleann Gúd is the Good, or God's Glen. A theory put forward for Cnoc na Foghlumainn is that children may have been taught during the summer months on the little hill so called, and hence it got the title of the Hill-of-the-little-educationists, or scholars!

Then there is Loch Leasgamal—the Loch-of-the-field-of-the-Brown-Mare; and Inver Lussa, meaning the mouth of the Lussa. A Gaelic scholar, a native of Jura, illustrated the word Lussa itself in the following simple manner: "If one stands a third down between Cachla na Eachainn—the Gateway-of-Hector, and Cachla na Drochaidh, facing west toward Beinn Bhreac, one sees the (river) Lussa flowing toward one at right angles. The day being calm and sunny, the waters of the stream shine, or glitter, like a mirror—that is the meaning of Lussa—the shining or glittering river."

In Jura also there is a well called Tober na Lan an Feinn—the Well-of-the-Flagstone-of-the-Fenians. In olden times many people came to drink of its waters and they used to pay for a drink from the well by leaving small coins in the crevices of a low wall, that kept the water from spreading over the ground. One of the lairds, on whose estate the well was situated, once ordered a crystal basin and cup to be placed to hold the water; but, after this was done, the well ceased to flow. Some time later, someone who wished for a drink took away the basin and broke it up, and soon the water returned and flowed over its wall as before. What connection the Fenians had with this well, history does not say! Perhaps Feinn, also meaning Fingalians, the association may have something to do with that hero of ancient time; but the name survives as it is given in the foregoing paragraph.

The Tide Rises, the Tide Falls

The tide rises, the tide falls,
The twilight darkens, the curlew calls;
Along the sea-sands damp and brown
The traveller hastens toward the town.
And the tide rises, the tide falls.

Darkness settles on roofs and walls,
But the sea in the darkness calls and calls;
The little waves, with their soft white hands,
Efface the footprints in the sands,
And the tide rises, the tide falls.

—HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.
Poems.

Un Optimisme fondé sur la Réalité

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

ON RECONNAÎT généralement aujourd'hui la valeur d'un point de vue optimiste concernant la vie. Le genre humain s'attend sans cesse à trouver des circonstances plus brillantes, un milieu plus propice au bonheur. Comme l'a dit un grand poète: "Dans le cœur des humains, l'espoir est éternel;" et il suffit de regarder autour de soi pour vérifier cette assertion. Les encouragements que nous donne un ami; la pensée qui se détourne des tristesses apparentes de l'heure actuelle pour contempler un avenir promettant d'être meilleur; le sourire spontané, la parole cordiale par laquelle nous saluons nos connaissances,—tous ces indices font entrevoir une grande vérité: le bien-être représente l'état naturel et légitime de l'homme réel.

Après avoir fait allusion aux choses qui sont vraies, honorables, justes, pures, aimables et de bonne réputation, Paul donne ce conseil: "Tout ce qui est vertueux et digne de louange, que toutes ces choses occupent vos pensées." A la page 261 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy a ce passage qui concorde avec ce que dit l'apôtre: "Fixez votre pensée fermement sur les choses permanentes, bonnes et vraies, et vous les ferez entrer dans votre expérience dans la mesure où elles occuperont vos pensées." Nous voyons par là que si des pensées d'amour, de courage, de santé, de bonté, remplissent notre conscience, ces qualités s'exprimeront dans notre vie journalière. De telles pensées sont une bénédiction non seulement pour nous-mêmes, mais pour autrui. Ceci illustre le véritable optimisme.

Il ne paraît pas toujours facile de rester joyeux en présence des difficultés. Les revers semblent parfois nous accabler et nous précipiter dans l'abîme du désespoir. La prétention de maladie peut être ennuyeuse et pénible. Dans des cas pareils, la Science Chrétienne est prête à montrer aux affligés comment ils pourront percer les brumes de l'erreur et voir la lumière radieuse de la Vérité; car cette Science enseigne que l'inharmonie de tout genre—maladie, péché, dénuement—n'a ni cause ni réalité, puisque Dieu, le bien, est le seul pouvoir. Le mal n'est que l'illusion décevante du prétendu entendement charnel ou mortel, car "tout ce qui existe réellement est en Dieu et provient de Dieu, et manifeste Son amour" (*Science et Santé*, p. 340). Ce qui ne manifeste pas l'amour de Dieu ne peut donc avoir par le fait aucune existence véritable, aucune réalité. Jésus dit au sujet du mal ou du diable: "Il est menteur et le père du mensonge." C'est en comprenant la réalité divine qu'on parvient à s'affranchir des effets de la fausse croyance matérielle.

Dans l'univers créé par Dieu, tout est gouverné par l'immuable loi du bien. Cet univers n'inclut pas un seul élément de hasard ou d'incertitude. Les dons spirituels du Père se répandent d'une manière impartiale sur tous Ses enfants, car "Dieu ne fait pas acception de personnes." L'Amour divin est une source de bénédictions infinies qui sont accessibles à chacun.

Bien des gens ont remarqué que les Scientistes Chrétiens se distinguent en général par une attitude optimiste et gaie. Mais cette bonne humeur ne signifie point qu'ils soient aveugles sur la présence apparente de l'erreur; ce n'est pas l'optimisme superficiel des imaginations humaines. Elle indique plutôt des qualités profondes telles que l'intelligence spirituelle, la foi en Dieu, l'amour du bien. S'il provient de ces qualités-là, l'espoir est vraiment bien fondé. La sérénité et l'équilibre mental qui reposent sur le solide fondement de l'intelligence spirituelle peuvent résister aux incursions passagères de l'erreur, car ils ont leur source en Dieu, dans l'Entendement divin. Et quiconque règle sa vie conformément aux qualités spirituelles acquiert un sens permanent de la bonté de Dieu, de Son amour et de Sa présence perpétuelle.

Les résultats d'une conduite opposée montrent à quel point il importe de voir les choses selon leur vraie nature, comme étant divinement bonnes. Job disait: "Toutes les craintes que j'éprouve se réalisent." Celui qui ne cesse de craindre les calamités, la contagion, ou d'autres circonstances jugées funestes, ouvre ainsi la porte de sa pensée à ces erreurs qu'il croit réelles et puissantes. D'autre part, la compréhension du fait que Dieu est l'Amour divin bannit la crainte, car si Dieu, l'Amour infini, est omnipotent et omniprésent, il n'y a rien à craindre en réalité. Comprendre spirituellement que le mal est irréel, c'est détruire tout ce qui paraît causer des alarmes. Nul ne craint ce qu'il sait ne pas exister.

Un jeune adhérent de la Science Chrétienne put démontrer dans un certain cas la protection et la sollicitude de l'Amour divin en réalisant avec simplicité que Dieu est le seul pouvoir. Sa pensée se remplit de cette vérité, excluant la croyance erronée; à partir de ce moment, son sentier devint plus lumineux, et le bien abonda dans sa vie.

Tous peuvent dès à présent rendre leur existence plus belle et donner à leurs frères la joie et le réconfort en se tournant de tout leur cœur vers la réalité spirituelle que la Science Chrétienne nous a révélée. Le monde a besoin de l'influence ennoblissante et sainte qu'exerce le penser juste. "Que le désintéressement, la bonté, la miséricorde, la justice, la santé, la sainteté, l'amour—le royaume des cieux—règnent au-dedans de nous, et le péché, la maladie et la mort diminueront jusqu'à ce qu'ils disparaissent finalement" (*Science et Santé*, p. 248).

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Optimism Based on Reality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE value of a cheerful outlook on life is generally appreciated today. Mankind is constantly looking forward to brighter experiences and happier environments. A well-known poet wrote, "Hope springs eternal in the human breast;" and as we look about us we find this to be true. The cheering encouragement of a friend; the turning of thought away from a seeming dark and dreary present to the promise of a better future; the spontaneous smile and hearty greeting—these give a hint of the truth that the real man's natural and rightful condition is one of well-being.

The Apostle Paul, after referring to whatsoever things are true, honest, just, pure, lovely, and of good report, admonished, "If there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." In harmony with this is the statement made by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." Thus it is seen that if a person keeps his consciousness filled with thoughts of love, courage, health, goodness, these will find expression in his daily living. Thereby he not only is himself blessed but others also are blessed. This illustrates true optimism.

Sometimes it may not seem easy to maintain a cheerful spirit in the face of difficulties. Misfortune may seem to carry one into the depths of unhappiness and despair. The claim of sickness may be trying and burdensome. At such times Christian Science stands ready to show the disconsolate one how to look through the surrounding mists of error into the bright sunshine of Truth; for it teaches that inharmony of any kind, whether it be sickness, sin, or lack, is without cause or reality, since God is good and the only power. Evil is only the deceptive illusion of the carnal or mortal mind, so called, for "all that really exists is in and of God, and manifests His love" (Science and Health, p. 340). Whatever does not manifest God's love has for that reason no real existence, no reality. Jesus said of the devil or evil, "He is a liar, and the father of it." Through the understanding of divine reality freedom from the effects of false material belief is won.

In the universe created by God, all is under the government of the unchanging law of good. In it there is no element of chance or uncertainty. The spiritual gifts of the Father are bestowed impartially and equally upon all His children, for "God is no respecter of persons." The blessings that flow in infinite abundance from divine Love are free to all.

It is frequently remarked that the attitude of Christian Scientists, generally, is characterized by cheerfulness and optimism. But their cheerful demeanor is not due to blindness regarding the seeming presence of error; it is not the shallow optimism of human fancy. Rather is it indicative of the deep qualities of spiritual understanding, faith in God, love for good. Hope is indeed well founded when it springs from such qualities. Equanimity and poise remain unshaken by passing flights of error when they rest on the firm foundation of spiritual understanding, for these qualities have their source in divine Mind, God. And he who governs his life in accordance with spiritual qualities gains an abiding sense of God's goodness, love, and ever-presence.

The importance of viewing things in their true nature, as divinely good, is emphasized when one considers the results of following an opposite course. Job said, "The thing which I greatly feared is come upon me." He who is in constant fear of disaster, contagion, or other untoward circumstance thereby opens his thought to the entrance of these errors, for he is believing in their reality and power. On the other hand, the understanding of God as divine Love banishes fear, for since God, infinite Love, is omnipotent and omnipresent there is in reality nothing to fear. The spiritual realization that evil is unreal destroys any seeming cause for alarm. One is not afraid of that which he knows does not exist.

On a certain occasion a young student of Christian Science was able to demonstrate the protection and provision of divine Love by the simple realization that God is the only power. This truth filled his thought to the exclusion of erroneous belief, and his path thereafter became brighter, and his life was filled with good.

All may commence now to brighten their own lives and to bring joy and comfort to others by a whole-hearted turning to spiritual reality as revealed in Christian Science. The world needs the holy, uplifting influence of right thinking. "Let unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within us, and sin, disease, and death will diminish until they finally disappear" (Science and Health, p. 248).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Mexican Hospitality

What a gracious formality attends all Indian hospitality! I have traveled much among the peasants of Spain and Africa, of Italy and Russia, but none equals the Mexican Indian peasant in hospitality. The Spanish peasant, perhaps, has more consciousness of his essential manhood; he can be arrogant and self-assured in beggardom; but none possesses the exquisite Oriental courtesy of the Mexican lower classes. One might consider this an indication of long oppression, a hypocritical self-protecting device for treating outsiders, did they not treat each other with the same grave dignity.

In our wordless ignorance, we must have seemed a bit boorish to these poor, illy-clad people. The stranger is welcomed to the Indian house with a series of formal addresses, which are then replied to in similar formal phrases, with a long clasp of hands and a deep searching glance of eyes. I cannot reproduce the words, and they lose some of their dignity, even when spoken in Spanish, but they run something like this: "It gives me deep pleasure to receive you in this, our humble house. This dwelling is poor and inadequate for the honor you have shown in visiting it. But we place ourselves and all we have at your disposition. You have but to command, and everything within our power will be done to fulfill your wishes." And the polite person (which none of us were) replies: "We are sensible of the great courtesy you are showing us. It is enough that you desire us to come; your generosity and cordiality have already more than repaid us for our visit. We ask nothing but the privilege of conversing with you and feeling the warmth of your friendship."

Soon Esperanza led us up to the zig-zag shelvings, between the lava walls overhung with yellow tejocote fruit, to the main church with its communal well and stone Tlaloc, graced with geranium and calabash vines (the latter a sacred flower among the Nahuatla). We went on past open doorways, odorous with fruit and chili and fresh leather. . . .

We reached the stone house of Esperanza's family. Here in the smoky interior, sat her mother, like some sorceress in a circle of red ollas with simmering strange brews. Before her was a metate, a grinding stone hewn from lava, for making corn tortillas which she was busily toasting on a tin comal. . . .

We were obliged to sit down to a table spread with native green glass and glazed red terra cotta dishes, decorated with animals and flowers. Again we gorged, the pièce de résistance being mole de guajolote, turkey cooked in some twenty spices.

We left in the twilight, clambering down the stone lanes. Soft-sandaled feet slid past us in the semi-dark, and a musical "Buenas noches" came from shadowy figures, dusky faces indistinguishable under broad sombreros. The gray of Milpa Alta became a caressing velvet. The air was a balmy liquid that flowed about us like some sea perfumed with spices.

—CARLETON BEALS, in "Mexican Maze." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

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Home Building and Gardening

Are You a 'Collector' of Houses?

A Great Hobby, Here Is One for a Shelf in Your Heart

By Kathryn E. Ritchie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

COLLECTING houses is a little different from collecting other kinds of "things." One cannot, for instance, pick up a house bodily, with its flower-skirted lawns, rock gardens, and gurgling brooks, load it into a truck and take it home. Nor can a house collector display his treasures as he could a fine assortment of old fans, or glass bottles, or even a herd of fine cattle, saying: "This is my perfect example of a small French provincial house." Or, "Isn't this a darling for a wooded hillside overlooking a ravine?" Or, "Here's a house I trundled back myself all the way from Cape Cod in a wheelbarrow." Or, "See this one, as I first saw it, surrounded by a field of daisies, with a table set for tea under the great oak tree in the garden. The owner wouldn't let me have the grounds."

No—house collecting is a more intimate personal pursuit. It's a kind of quiet home-loving that sends you rambling up and down side streets in cities making mental note of houses you would like to live in; or driving aimlessly about the suburbs on Sunday afternoons peering out the sides of your battered car at all the houses you pass by. Now and then you pause, perhaps before some quiet-smiling place, deep set among the trees, where you feel you could walk right in, pick up your book and go on reading where you left off, without having to make the mental readjustments which some houses seem to demand.

Your true house collector is a person of imagination—usually a wistful heart, with very little money. He appreciates houses as other people do little ivory elephants or old pewter mugs. He sees in them qualities which are unrevealed to other folk. Oftentimes they appear to him as personalities—this one a quaint little old-fashioned lady in frills and petticoats, with a billowing skirt of green lawn, a belt of bright flowers, curtains like a fluttering handkerchief, and an air of being perpetually about to step forth to make a call upon her neighbor. Next door, perhaps, stands a rough old general, done up in epaulettes and cupolas, with gingerbread woodwork like gilt braid on a shining uniform. He's a proud old warrior who beetles his eyebrows forbiddingly at the world—while around the next turn is a flapper of a few years ago—very obvious in her fresh paint, very straight-lined in her youth, a little glaring, bold, without the softness of trees or shrubs or the grace of flowers.

And here—if you are a house collector—is a place before which you must surely pause. It's small and snug and friendly looking, set back amid the protection of great deep-blossomed trees, built of stone, and hugging the earth with an air of permanency. Generous chimneys tell of warm fires within; casement windows turn bright faces toward the sun. "Here," you say to me, "is a house where I could really live. I feel that it would receive me kindly, draw me to its hearth, cheer me with its gay companionship, soothe me with its silences, and send me out refreshed."

We walk on together, peering over hedges and under the low-hanging branches of trees, stopping to admire a portico here, a roof line there, and philosophizing on the joys of country living, as we imagine them to be.

House collecting is scarcely a pursuit which the very rich would much enjoy, since beautiful homes and lovely interiors form the daily background of their lives. Nor would unimaginative persons find much pleasure in it. A collector of patent medicines, for instance (for such there be) would stand outside the house just passed and view it merely as a glorified pill box. He, however, is a man who buys his coal in summer when the price is down. He likes plain food, well cooked, without much seasoning. The house collector, on the other hand, from what I personally know of him, has to tie ribbons on his thumbs to remind him that the coal is gone and it's time to order more. Set before him a plain boiled potato on a plate, and he'll turn away—not hungry. Sprinkle it with parsley—give it some semblance of imagination—and he'll relish it and eat it all. The difference is simply one of temperament.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Here Is a House for Your Collection

This Homelike Cottage Was Designed by R. Harold Zook, Architect, and Is in Hinsdale, Ill. Notice the Effective Planting. This Type of Brick Wall With Overhanging Mortar Adds to the Rustic Look, and Is Called Skintled Brick Work. The Roof Is of Special Shingle Construction Designed to Suggest Thatch.

You Can Take Cuttings

This Article May Answer Your Questions as to How

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS so easy to propagate plants and shrubs by taking cuttings of them that it is a pity more people do not take advantage of this method. It is economical, satisfactory, and by no means difficult.

What cuttings can be taken in January?

In the latitude of Indiana this is the best time to take cuttings of hardwood shrubs. For example, weigela, deutzia, privet, tamarix, mockorange, honeysuckle, forsythia, hydrangea, viburnum, kerria, ninebark, spirea, clementis and sweetshrub may be propagated by cuttings taken now. It is possible also to take cuttings of grapes and currants.

What procedure should be followed in taking cuttings at this time?

Use the whiplike branches of shrubs, cutting them into eight-inch lengths and burying them in boxes of moist sand or peatmoss. They will be rooted by spring.

How should the cutting be made?

Use a sharp knife, making certain that there is a node or eye for the base of the slip. There are a few exceptions, like forsythia, that root better from internodal cuts.

How warm should be the place where the cuttings are to be kept?

A temperature of 68 degrees is ideal, though it may safely go three or four degrees either way.

Should cuttings have sunlight?

They should not. They should be kept out of the direct sun until they are rooted.

Propagating Evergreens

Can evergreens be propagated by cuttings at this time?

Yes, if you have a greenhouse available. Otherwise it is safer to wait until July, when the cuttings can be put into sand in the coldframe.

In taking cuttings of evergreens, what is the procedure?

Make cuttings about six inches long, placing them in clean sand, in boxes with small holes at the bottom to insure proper drainage. These holes may be covered with broken pieces of pots. Remove lower leaves for about three inches from the base of the cutting before putting same into the box. Evergreen cuttings should be placed in a greenhouse where low temperature can be maintained—not above 45 nor below 40 degrees. After about a month the cuttings will commence to callus, and in about four months they should be rooted. At that time, place the cutting boxes in coldframes, shading them for a short period, after which the cuttings may be set out.

Potting the Cuttings

When should cuttings of plants be potted?

Pot them up when the roots have become about a half inch long.

Are there other kinds of cuttings besides stems?

Cuttings may be taken (in some cases) from leaves and roots, also; but those made from stems are the most practical and for the home gardener the most satisfactory.

In taking cuttings of flowering house plants, should they be made from young plants or those about to bloom?

Take them from the plant that is about to blossom.

What about the length of the cuttings?

The length of the cuttings will depend upon the thickness of the stem. The thicker the stem the longer the cutting, using as a basis the common geranium, which should be about four inches long. Plants which have thinner stems should be propagated by shorter cuttings.

What plants can be propagated by leaf cuttings?

I derive a great deal of pleasure from begonia leaf cutting. This plant is about the easiest to produce in this way. An old leaf may be taken, cutting through the veins on the reverse side. Then place the leaf, right side up, on moist sand, keeping the leaf in position with match sticks, toothpicks or pins. Keep the leaf shaded, and it will not be long before new leaves will start to grow from every cut in the veins of the old leaf. After the cutting has had a chance to grow two or three leaves, separate them from the old leaf and pot them in sandy soil enriched with leaf mold. Besides the begonias, it is possible to take leaf cuttings of umbrella plant, also gloxinia.

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Our Christmas Cactus in Bloom

And Proves One of the Loveliest of House Plants

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR Christmas cactus is in bloom! If you have never had a Christmas cactus you may not know the thrill behind that sentence. Our little plant—for it is still rather small—is the loveliest thing in house plants we have ever had. Several months ago a friend passed along to us for nursing into a happier state of growth the most unhappy looking little sprays of Christmas cactus we had ever seen. They had come from Norway and were therefore very precious. We had never had a Christmas cactus so we had to study about it in books.

They come from Brazil, we found, and are rather hardy. The leaves are thick, fleshy, shiny and more or less oval. Stalks are strong, ribbed, and the leaves branch out of them without stems. New leaves come from the ends of old ones. The sprays are procumbent in habit. Each leaf sends out tiny filaments that are really air roots. The Christmas cactus is an air plant, though it thrives best if it has roots in the earth. It likes a very sandy soil. Florists often sell them grafted on another stock, although ours is living on its own roots.

Two Kinds

There are two chief kinds, the Zygocacti and the Schlumbergeras. The former have irregular flowers, with sides uneven like orchids. The latter's flowers are shaped like stars. There are about 50 named hybrids of this latter kind. All are long blooming, with waxy blossoms of showy, gorgeous colorings. In "The Cactus Book" by A. D. Houghton are these directions for propagation by slips: "If Zygocacti and Schlumbergeras (Crab, Lobster, Easter or Christmas Cacti) are obtained when thinned or dormant, they are best planted deeply in loose moss which almost covers the entire cutting. This brings roots out at every joint." We should add that the Christmas cactus likes only a medium amount of moisture.

This kind of cactus is very long-lived. In the days of our grandmothers one often saw a plant that had survived more than one generation being handled along as a precious and familiar plant-friend. The older plants sometimes show a magnificent spread of leaves. A member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society told us the other day that he had seen one nearly four feet in diameter and nearly 100 years old. When in bloom it was a gorgeous mass of color.

To go back to ours: The little thing first of all was repotted in sandier soil. It had been miserable in the rich black earth it had been living in. At intervals it has had its leaves washed both over and under, with a bulb spray filled with slightly warm water. It is watered a little when it looks thoroughly dry. We started a few leaves in vacant places in the pot late last summer when improving the shape of the plant, and they are nicely rooted now, with new leaves sticking out of the ends of the old ones.

First an Odd Little Bump

We have loved the plant and tended it lovingly, not alone because it is a winning thing but because of its long trip from Norway and the affection its former owners have poured on it; but we never dreamed it would tell us of its contentment through blooming after six months in our little home. One morning, a few weeks before Christmas, we noticed an odd little bump, slightly pink, directly on the end of a leaf. It didn't look like another leaf pushing out—and it wasn't. Every spray had one or more, and they grew almost noticeably in the days that followed. We thought two or three of the very long pink buds would open by Christmas Day but they waited a few days longer. Each stage of their development has been lovely. The tiny mauve knobs, the little points showing, then the points growing longer and longer until they hung like precious pink pendants three inches long on the end of every spray. The petals began to unfurl, like the curled up roofs or tiny Chinese pagodas, three or more sets of roofs, one above the other, deeper and deeper pink, with purplish shadows. Last of all a lovely cluster of shimmering pale pink stamens hung down a full inch below the lowest set of petals. As we write, the cactus is rich in these beautiful orchid-like blossoms, with an abundance of buds in various stages of unfoldment at the end of every little stem. We have no picture of it but show a photograph of a larger and older one, so you may imagine its winning sweetness.

And as we have watched it from its earliest days with us—its plain oval leaves, its unassuming appearance, its hint of sandy, stony places in a bleak wilderness, and then its gradual show of life and activity, its tiny promising buds growing stronger and lovelier, at last to bloom in glory of unfoldment and color, the little plant has said to us, over and over, in the quiet of our thoughts, the words of Isaiah: "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad . . .; and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."

M. J. T.

Pruning Fruit Trees

First of Three Articles on Pruning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY garden lovers who feel perfectly competent to handle all sorts of problems which arise from flowers and vegetables seem helpless when a fruit tree has to be pruned. Many house lots have one or more fruit trees. During the last three or four years many of them have not been pruned.

This short article will outline the basic principles of fruit tree pruning. Any man or woman, by observing these principles, can handle the trees.

First, remove all dead branches, dead twigs and stubs. In cutting off any branch, large or small, make the cut flush with the branch or trunk. Never leave a cut-off stump. If you will observe fruit trees, you will see where limbs were not cut flush with the main branch. In a few years, there will be a decayed spot which will work straight into the heart of the tree.

Second, study the tree and determine how its shape can be improved. If it is a young tree, it is possible to determine what the shape shall be a generation hence. Don't take out more than one or two main limbs in one season. If branches criss-cross, one should be removed.

The old, rough bark should be scraped from trunks and main limbs; this helps to control oyster shell scale, San Jose scale and black canker.

If a mature tree seems to make a rampant annual growth and does not produce the apples, pears, cherries, or plums it should, cut back the tip of every branch about five inches. Authorities differ on the question of painting wounds of trees. The writer uses linseed oil and considers it successful in inducing new growth to cover the wound.

Be careful in handling the ladder. Set it firmly and carefully so as not to knock off fruit spurs. All branches and débris should be burned. Various types of saws, clippers and knives are used. The most useful saw is illustrated. The blade can be twisted so that one can do a good job in any situation. From January until April is the best time to prune in the northern half of the country.

HAYDN S. PEARSON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pacific Coast Type Saw, Recommended for Pruning. Adjustable.

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SPRING CATALOGUE

1934 GARDENING GUIDE

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The King's Seedsmen,
Edinburgh

Courtesy of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Christmas Cactus Is Over Sixty Years Old and Three Feet in Diameter. It Is Owned by Mrs. Ella M. Gibson of Peabody, Mass. Think of It in Color, Shiny Lush Green and Deep, Radiant Pink, and You May Better Imagine the Loveliness of the Christmas Cactus as a House Plant.

Outdoor Orchids

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Clitheroe, England

Orchid-growing on a comprehensive scale is impossible for most people, for the plants need heated greenhouses and really expert attention. There are, however, three kinds that will succeed out of doors, forming such a lovely, unusual feature that no garden should be without them. Cypripediums spectabile (white and pink), pubescens (yellow and bronze), and calceolus (yellow and brown) are their names. They are better known as Lady's Slipper orchids.

To obtain the best results select a bed partially shaded by shrubs or overhanging trees. It is in such surroundings that these lovely flowers are found growing wild in certain parts of the United States. The roots are not fastidious about soil. However two things they like—peat and riddled leaf mold. They do not like crude manure. If, before planting in October or November, leaf mold or peat is generously mixed with the soil, the roots will soon be working happily, and every May and June the plants will appear.

Hobbies and Hints

Plenty of Activity Here—and Evidently Worth It

Seattle, Washington

Dear Friends:

We enjoy the Garden Page very much and like to share some of our experiences. About six years ago we bought a small home located on a bank some 15 feet high. The place was overgrown with ramblers, two laurels and plenty of weeds. The laurels were so overgrown that it was hard to enter our place. At that time I had no idea what a laurel was, so I soon fixed those laurels with a saw, cut them clean to the ground and threw cuttings in the vacant lot. That was job No. 1 well done. The bank was next on the list. Grubbed off all the weeds, dug up the bank, got $13.50 worth of clover seed and did the sowing in February. Talking about a gardener, we had a rain storm in March and all our clover seed was washed off the bank on the street so along in June I had one sod of white clover for my troubles. But wonder of wonders, I had not killed the laurels! They were coming back bigger and better.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In a Seattle Garden

The next move was a rockery. Nothing to it—just a little work! The first rock I got with a wheelbarrow a block away. My wife encouraged me to keep at it, so after working my head off for a couple of months, the rockery was finished. Our neighbors gave me plenty long distance support, laughing and joking from across the street. After the rockery, came the entrance of several concrete steps and an incline.

Now for the plant buying. We went to the nursery, picked out plants and came home broke after every trip. Now for the plaintiff—what a joy. I did not know the names of the rock plants but it made no difference to them, for in the spring our rockery was a picture. There was white snow, purple, yellow flowers, heather, tulips and dozens of other flowers. The bank was planted with creepers, and other scrubs suitable for banks. The front part was fairly good so now for the backyard. The first thing, a cement walk around the house with stepping stones on the side.

We dug up the lot and prepared the soil for a lawn; after that was done, we planted shrubs around. The good old laurels made us our hedge for privacy. In the corner we planted a hawthorne, put in a bird bath and a couple of bird houses. No greater joy for such little labor. Birds are here the year round, drinking, bathing and of course you can't help feeding them. We have a flock of quail feeding here nearly every day, such a picture, and please let me put in a good word for the sparrows. They sure put confidence into the other birds by being so sassy. But wait now, I was going to say something about my hobby.

Here it is, lilies. We started with a few seedlings of Madonna and Regal lilies. This year we had about 150 and some with 27 flowers on them. We have planted more this year and were able to give away to share the pleasure with others. When the lilies are in bloom this coming summer we will send you a picture of them.

(Mr.) G. V. T.

* * *

Ideas From the Pine Tree State

Farmington Falls, Maine

Dear Hobby Friends:

Enjoying the Hobby letters as I do I wish also to do my share to keep our section alive. Some time ago a letter from me was published, telling of my plans and new garden in a section I was unfamiliar with. Now that my garden is more firmly established, I have had a little more opportunity to "take account of stock," to profit by past mistakes, and to plan more surely for a coming year.

Do you keep a garden notebook, and do you note down mistakes? In my notebook I find "Do not plant California poppies in front of red rambler rose, or in front of saponaria, next year." "Do not plant seeds of small plants near seeds of hollyhocks." Those were my two special errors this year. The glistening flowers of the saponaria were a bright geranium pink—when you took them away from the row of flaming California poppies in the new brilliant shades, but left behind the poppies, they looked pale and insignificant. As I wanted both for cutting, I left them where they were, but could only enjoy the pink blossoms when the poppies had furled their petals for the night.

Last year my rambler did not bloom, having been winter killed the previous winter, and California poppies were planted in front of the tall delphiniums, and looked very well indeed. They self-sowed, and bloomed this summer just as the rambler was a mass of bloom. The clash of colors was so very annoying that I was forced to either keep all blossoms cut, or pull up the plants.

In my new bed, I planted seeds of both annuals and perennials back of my delphiniums, and also seeds of hollyhocks, as I wish to have the hollyhocks for a background this year. The soil was rich, and how the hollyhocks flourished! It kept me busy cutting off the large leaves so my Rocky Mountain columbine, white delphiniums, and other choice seedlings could have a sufficient amount of air and sunshine. This coming year, I will have seed beds removed from the border, and will plan it so that the large leaved seedlings are in a bed by themselves, and the smaller plants also have a proper place. But it is sometimes easy to forget, unless the errors are noted in my book when they occur.

Another phase that did not mean so much to me until last summer, was the different appearance of flowers by daylight, and by artificial light. It fell to my lot to furnish flowers for decoration in the church and in the Grange Hall for both large, formal affairs, and also for table decoration. Some of the bouquets that were charming by daylight, or at close range, lost much of their effect in the large hall, or by artificial light. In planting this coming year, I shall plan especially for flowers that give a good appearance in public!

I have discovered that delphiniums at night need to be grouped more solidly, in mass effect, with plenty of the lighter varieties. My most effective arrangement of delphiniums was in a heavy silver pitcher, very tall and massive, with a background of the large white blossoms of the flowering nicotiana, then the darker colored delphiniums, blending into the lighter colors, and with a few sprays of the annual gypsophila to lighten the arrangement. Another striking bouquet was the white nicotiana and brilliant red gladiolus. Pansies for a desk or table are good if there are plenty of the light colored pansies for contrast. A bowl of pansies and schizanthus won many admiring comments. Various tawny zinnias in a glass bowl, and sprays of nasturtiums in the same bowl reaching almost to the floor, were effective for the edge of the stage. Cosmos are good for a large basket set on the stage, while orange flowers of all sizes and kinds show off well at night. Pale blue and soft pink, lavender and deep purple, seem to lose their distinctiveness by artificial light.

It has been an interesting study, to note the effect of the different flowers for decoration, and this coming year I hope to learn a great deal more about it, by actual experience. I am planning to have a bed, not only of the white nicotiana, but of the various shades of red, for they keep for many days in water, open on dull days and at night, are deliciously fragrant, seem to be not at all particular as to soil, and are most effective for hall decoration.

But I must stop now, or this will only find the wastebasket instead of the Hobby column. If any of the readers would like to exchange seeds, I can send some of the white nicotiana, also of choice delphiniums, saponaria (pink only) silene (mixed pink, dark and light, and some white) and have a few other odds and ends. Send along something you have saved, and I'll send some of mine—while they last! Good wishes for the 1934 garden. May it flourish!

(Mrs.) F. M. H.

Another Cactus Owner

Dayton, Ohio

Dear Friends:

Under the heading, "Do You Know the Christmas Plants," by Kenneth Stalcup, in the issue of Dec. 19, 1933, we were deeply interested in his description of "The Christmas Cactus."

This year our cactus had approximately 200 buds and approximately 125 of them blossomed to maturity—each a double bloom.

Mr. Stalcup stated that "few people nowadays have the privilege of seeing Christmas Cactus in bloom." Perhaps you can use the inclosed picture to give the Monitor readers an idea of the beauty of the Christmas Cactus.

With best wishes and a high regard for our Monitor and its staff of efficient and loyal workers. Sincerely yours,

A. E. Fischman.

The picture is not clear enough to reproduce in a newspaper, but thank you for sending it, Mr. Fischman. Our readers would be amazed at the size of your beautiful plant. It looks as if it were over three feet in diameter.—Editor.

Would You Save Money on Household Supplies?

By replenishing your supplies of linens, towels, cotton goods, bedding, etc., this month, you can save money. Eight hundred and forty-five department and dry goods stores advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. Many of them are announcing attractive "January White Sales" in their Monitor advertisements . . . offerings that often include not only the every-day type of "white goods" necessities, but also many exquisitely beautiful pieces from countries far and near.

Look through current copies of the Monitor for advertisements featuring these January offers.

Progress in Education

Neighbor Languages

Live Subject in Seventeen British Universities

By G. F. TIMPSON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AT THE opening of this century modern languages were scarcely recognized as worthy of study at the British University. They had been taught to some extent as a supplementary subject, and the idea of making them an object of advanced study had been mooted; but few practical steps had been taken. London and Cambridge were early in the field. Oxford opened an honors school of modern languages in 1903; and the new universities which have sprung up so rapidly have from the first encouraged modern studies.

Today there are 17 universities (besides the detached University colleges) offering honors courses in French and German, 11 in Spanish, eight in Italian, six in Russian, six in Celtic and three in Oriental languages; while London and Cambridge have provided for Scandinavian, Dutch and Portuguese, and Cambridge for East and South African languages.

Student Increase

A really remarkable increase in the number of students has gone hand in hand with the multiplication of courses. Considerable libraries have been brought into being—the Taylor Library at Oxford has 120,000 volumes; the professional staff throughout the country has produced works, both technical and of general literature, which are read throughout the country; and postgraduate research is on the increase, although in this, as in other branches of the work, there are not sufficient scholarships for study at home and abroad.

The progress indicated above has been achieved in the face of great difficulties. Not the least of these was the crass indifference of prewar Britain to the life and thought of other countries. Another difficulty lay in the absence of any corps of native teachers capable of putting the new subject on a par with the classics, to which the genius, wealth and talent of the universities had been largely devoted. The early—and many of the later—stages of development had to be intrusted to a body of professors from abroad, who, despite all difficulties, made their subject an integral part of British life.

There arose also the question—How is this subject to be handled so as to make it at once a source of inspiration and a training in exact thinking? The only precedent was to be found in the European universities, where the German philological school held sway. In consequence the new schools of modern languages became immersed in the meticulous examination of medieval texts and century-old sound changes, plus the study of literary history, and were in no way the equals of such a school as the Oxford "Greats," with its thorough presentation of the life, literature, history and philosophy of Greece and Rome. By forgetting half of what he had learned, the student might become a teacher or qualify for the diplomatic or consular services, but that was all.

Need Realized

The war, if it closed the universities, opened the mind of the British nation, and the international difficulties and commercial competition which followed emphasized our need to know more of other nations.

The Prince of Wales has been a real leader in the task of bringing this home to the country. Opening large extensions to the Taylor Institute of Modern Languages at Oxford in 1932, he said: "To learn a new language is to have a new life opened to us, and to know new people and modes of thought: to look at men and facts from a different point of view. The ultimate aim of teaching and learning modern languages is to give a better understanding of the life, character, ideals and aspirations of other nations. Teachers and students of modern languages may thus become emissaries of international good will, removing prejudices, working for an enlightened patriotism and thus helping to promote the peace of the world."

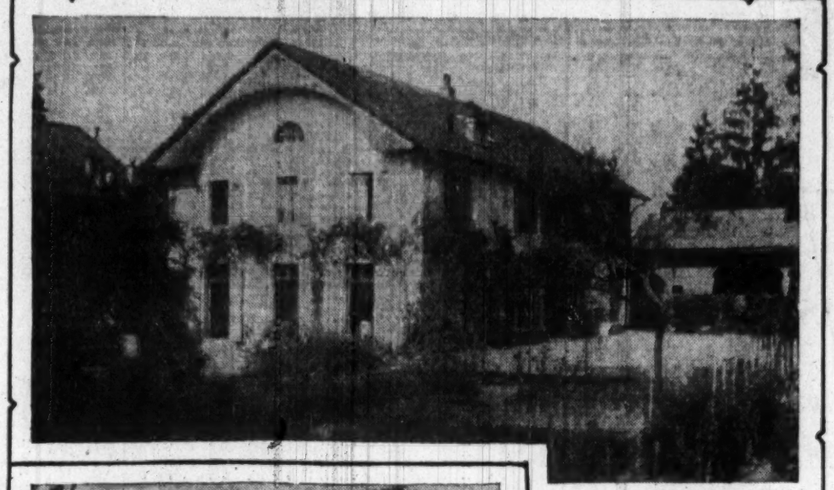
Since the war great strides have been made toward adapting modern language study to vital needs. Many universities insist on the student residing and attending courses abroad under their supervision; they also include courses on the life, history and institutions of the country in question; at Cambridge and in certain courses at Birmingham, Sheffield and London the study of philosophy is undertaken. While some universities continue to plow in the old ruts, there is a distinct move away from the philological side of the work. At this time, the country is in vital need of men and women able to meet their fellow Europeans on an equal cultural footing, and a knowledge of what happened before the Renaissance is less important than a thorough grasp of the last four centuries of development.

A Bold Step

Cambridge has made a bold step in the direction of providing a vital introduction to modern life. Relegating philology to a few specialists, it has focused the attention of students on the life, history, literature and philosophy of the sixteenth through the nineteenth centuries. By arrangement with the Sorbonne, the students receive courses on their own subjects in Paris as well as at Cambridge. A notable feature of the work is the study of authors of second rank, who represent the thought of their age more nearly than do the great geniuses; this has had a reaction abroad, and drawn attention to fine work which had been forgotten there. The results of such work are noteworthy.

The introduction of philosophy instead of philology has not only led to a marked rise in the intellectual standard attained, but has qualified the students to take important posts in business firms. "There is no unemployment for our modern language students," stated Prof. O. H. Prior, the inaugurator of this scheme, "in fact, we cannot meet all the demands on us." And this when there are 500 students taking French alone!

Essentially, Cambridge has adapted the Oxford "Greats" course to modern languages. But if Cambridge has been first to press the value of seeking philosophic truth, it is to Oxford that we owe the revelation of beauty. The great series of "Oxford Books of Verse"—French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Portuguese and Scandinavian—have made the fine flower of foreign genius a part of our heritage.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Above—The Quaker Student Hostel at Geneva. Below—International Group at the Hostel. From Left to Right—Mr. A. H. Maru, Indian Hindu; Miss Susanne Faire, French Protestant; Miss Elizabeth Ridpath, Daughter of Mrs. Mabel Ridpath, Director of the Hostel. Seen Just Behind the Child, Both American; Miss Imajo, Japanese Christian; Mr. Charles Whitney, American Quaker; Mr. Kojima, Japanese Buddhist.

For Students Living in Geneva

Hostel Does Generous Bit of International Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

QUAKER STUDENT HOSTEL, in addition to furnishing lodging for students attending Geneva's schools, institutes and universities, offers in its own name a rare kind of international education. Young nationalists of extreme prejudices have come to the hostel and won there a broader outlook.

For those who have lived at the hostel, it means something that never quite fits into the frame of words.

"If I had money enough to live at the best hotel I'd still live at the hostel," is the way one in a trio of Canadians summed it up for the group. "It's the atmosphere."

In this "atmosphere"—a thing as natural as the air in the large and indispensable garden—Czechs, Germans, French, Italians, Americans, Africans, Orientals and others develop a spontaneous camaraderie. International understanding comes unannounced but at its best in informal discussions, in games at the table and in quiet Sunday evenings around the open fire.

The newcomer learns at once that the name Quaker means an open door and warm hand extended to anyone, without questions asked on such secondary matters as creed. The next discovery is that behind the quaintly formal title of "Warden," bestowed upon Mrs. Mabel Ridpath, smiles a most informal pair of blue eyes and a never-failing sense of humor.

If any illusion lurks that the hostel is an "institution" in the soggy sense of that word, the newcomer accepts the full freedom of the place upon finding that the latchstring of welcome is always out. No one can stay a week without being conscious that he is in the midst of a self-governing community where no privileges of freedom are abused.

How It Began

The complete way in which the hostel responds to students' needs is due in large part to its origin in the thought of students and a few Friends who have never lost sight of putting the student first. "Ben" Gerig, now Dr. Gerig, who appears on the League of Nations personnel list, was taking his doctorate in Geneva. He and the Bertram Pickards of the International Service of the Friends' Society, talked over the student hostel idea. Dr. William Rappard, M. Guillaume Fatio, and other Genevese leaders became interested. In 1927 the project was launched.

During six years the hostel has built up friendships on all continents. It is not unusual to have as many nationalities at table as there are chairs. Out of 15 students, 10 or more normally come from different countries. One day when five students found themselves alone at one table, they counted five countries and four continents among themselves. Two were from Asia, with one each from Europe, Africa and America.

Unlike many European student hostels, Geneva's is coeducational. In itself this adds to the cosmopolitan atmosphere, which strikes students who come from out-of-the-way corners of the world. The diversity of religion and race is always marked. Early in its career the hostel vetoed the proposal for an exclusively Quaker residence list.

On Basis of Common Aims

As a result, Buddhists, Hindus, Calvinists, Lutherans, free-thinkers or atheists, find a welcome. It is an unwritten law never to speak ill of another's beliefs, but to understand and help each other on the basis of common aims.

Another unmistakable feature of the hostel is its aversion to anything savoring of cliques. Nothing is said on the subject, but everyone recognizes that there is only one group. Places at table are left to individual choice each time, so that new combinations constantly form. Routine is thus avoided without conscious effort.

Games in the garden, whether volleyball, badminton, tennis or an endless variety of impromptu sports, follow the same rule of spontaneity. This approach enters even into the study of international affairs. In the salon after dinner, men often talk on trips to the Far East, around the world, to Germany, Russia, or other countries in the current news spotlight.

Beneath the jocular name, "Institut de basses études internationales," taken from Geneva's "Institut de hautes études internationales," much serious work is done. It is an informal group which draws experts for a delving into current affairs by the question and answer method.

When this framework of activities has been outlined, the real hostel only begins to enter the picture. Everyone who goes away is made to feel that he has entered a rare and expanding circle of friendship. It is manifested at the railway station by the never-failing send-off, but its full expression comes in unanticipated moments of every day.

These "imponderables" are touched upon in two statements, one from an American girl on her way home, and the other from an annual report of Mrs. Ridpath. The American girl, inclined to be skeptical and naturally opposed to emotionalism, wrote:

"The miles are accumulating between us and the hostel—but somehow it doesn't seem very far away. One carries a lot of the hostel back, within one's self. The hostel holds something within it that restores one's faith in the possibility of a society of independent people—people who are completely equal and who, because they are equal (not simply in word but in fact) are able to love one another and to live together in a close and ordered society without sacrificing their individual interior liberty. Whatever its faults may be, the hostel gives one faith that such a society is possible—that it is not such a mad ideal and that it may not become, sometime, the way of the world!"

The "Warden" of Quaker terminology shows what that term may mean, in her report:

"Tonight we go to the train to speed our Indian student who has been here nearly two years. Such a splendid man, who knows Gandhi and his son and who is keenly alive to the needs of his people."

These are not isolated instances. All types of individuals from the most divergent environments come to the hostel and feel there a common bond, a true international ésprit de corps.

R. H. S.

'I'm Here to Teach—No Marks'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Newton, Mass.

NEWTON ranks high educationally among cities of similar size. Early this fall Newton announced the abolishment of the traditional marking system from the elementary and junior high schools. In the senior high school the problem is still being studied, because here college entrance requirements present difficulties.

There were three major reasons for this revolutionary step. Scores of experiments have proved the reasons valid: first, marks are unfair; second, they foster unwholesome competition; third, they give parents very little essential information about their children.

Brought About by Teachers

Last year the faculties of the different schools studied the problem at faculty meetings, committees of teachers were appointed to study various problems and methods of attack. A committee was at work all summer gathering data and general information. The whole process has been motivated and directed by teachers, not superimposed by the administrators of the school system.

In place of the formal report card of the past with its stark, meaningless A, B, C, or D, there will be a personal letter twice a year from the home-room teacher to the parent, telling Johnny's progress in each subject. Whenever necessary, between the semi-annual letters, Johnny's parents will be called in for a conference. In the future, "no news will be good news."

Mr. John Lund, superintendent of schools, said in a recent meeting, "We must attack our social problems from a different angle than we have in the past. The old era of destructive competition is ended. The present economic mess in which we find ourselves is proof that as adults we haven't done a very good job of living together happily and helpfully.

"We want to provide a lifelike situation in our schools. In the future a child will compete against himself instead of against others. The abolition of the formal marking system does not mean less work. To the contrary, it means more work, and a higher professional attitude than heretofore. The teaching must be made more vital and meaningful. Children must be inspired and led by a keen and capable teacher, alert to the values of our educational process. No longer can a teacher take refuge in the old fort, 'Johnny, you'll get an F if you don't stop fooling and go to work.'"

What the Pupils Think

It is interesting to know some of the pupils' reactions to the change. In the writer's social study classes, the pupils were asked to write what they actually thought, either for or against the new system. Ninety-five per cent of the pupils in three sections were in favor of the new idea.

This paragraph will show some typical pupil reactions: "You can work for the fun of working and not worry over what the teacher is going to think of it." "I am no longer afraid to recite; the feeling of competition is gone." "I won't feel badly any more because I didn't get an A though I worked harder than others." "I don't have to work for a mark now; I am not afraid of the other pupils." "I won't have to look at an honor roll on the blackboard which reminds everyone except a few that they are poor students." "If you make a mistake now it isn't held against you, it teaches you to avoid it in the future." "The fellow who has to work hard for his lessons will get a break." "I used to worry a lot about my marks, now that is over and school is lots more fun." "The reason I like no marks is that you are not preparing your work to get a mark, you are preparing it for yourself."

In the past, the wise students have given the teachers what the system demanded, namely, that type of work and study which aimed at an "A." Now the whole philosophy is put on a more wholesome plane. The teacher will attempt to understand each child mentally, spiritually, and physically.

Bureau of Research

Newton has established a Bureau of Educational Guidance and Research which will be of great benefit in the new régime. New types of testing procedures will give teachers and parents a more complete picture of the child and his progress, and aid in diagnosing troubles. The child's success or failure will be his secret shared only by himself, his teacher and his parents.

Teachers are entering with enthusiasm into the pioneer trail ahead. It means added work, exploratory methods, new devices and techniques. In conclusion, let me quote a selection from a paper written by a teacher last spring when the subject was under discussion: "If you have never taught a class for whom you did not have to keep marks, you have never really experienced the pure joy of teaching. If you have never been able to devote the time that you usually use for the recording of marks to the development of new activities, carrying out new inspirations for achievements, and new ways in which you believe that you can help a student overcome his particular difficulties; if for at least a half year, you have never had the joy of entering the classroom with the zest that comes from the feeling, 'I'm here to teach—no marks—I have all the time to give myself—to teach them to love this work—to show them how much I love it—to teach them to see its relation to their everyday life—if you have never known this, then the real thrill of teaching is still in store for you!'"

H. S. P.

A Parental '400' Go to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Maplewood, N. J.

EVIDENCE of the growing popularity of community projects for cultural enjoyment is afforded by the recently organized adult activity group of the Maplewood Junior High School. More than 400 men and women, parents and others are enrolled in the first 12 classes.

"School" meets every Tuesday evening, continues from 8 to 9:30 o'clock, with classes in arts and crafts, graphic arts, woodworking, needle craft, music appreciation, interior decoration, mental hygiene, public speaking, men's gymnasium, best recipes, typewriting and a forum for the discussion of social, economic and political questions. All courses are free. A weekly increase in enrollment has resulted in a "waiting list" for half a dozen classes.

Instruction is by the regular teachers of the school and by parents and other town residents who are specially qualified in certain subjects. Maplewood is a prosperous suburban community, 15 miles out of New York, and its residents include professors of Columbia, New York and Rutgers universities, also eminent lawyers, economists, scientists and business men.

The adult activity plan, which is sponsored by the Parent-Teacher Association of Maplewood Junior High, was organized by Dr. R. O. Runnels, the principal, and Miss Mildred Fisher, vice principal. A questionnaire ascertained the extent of parents' interest and the preference for suggested subjects. As to the aim of the project, Miss Fisher said in an interview for The Christian Science Monitor:

"Frankly, this is an experiment and its continuance will depend on genuine interest, not present enthusiasm. If our expectations are realized, the community at large will benefit. The Parent-Teacher Association is sponsoring the idea because the association is interested in whatever affects the welfare of the children. With the opportunity given to parents to develop special aims and hobbies, the parents will become aware of what the school has to offer, and more sympathetic with the work of the school. Group membership is not limited to parents; any adult resident in the district is privileged to come back to 'school.'

"Many intelligent men and women are coming to a clearer appreciation of the fact that education is a continuous process, and that the pursuit of special subjects increases one's cultural enjoyment. From the severe lessons of recent years many of us have learned that living should not consist merely in striving for large salaries or the accumulation of securities in a safe deposit box. Our perspectives have changed; we are becoming aware of the latent interests and desires which we believed we had no time for.

"Here in Maplewood, as elsewhere, there is a potential richness of community life which has not yet been tapped; if the adult activity project succeeds, it will make for a broader, more active community life."

The World Adrift

III—Revolutionary Systems Give Challenge

By RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL

Published in Collaboration With the Foreign Policy Association and the World Peace Foundation

DURING the post-war period the leading governments of the world seemed more preoccupied by this quest for peace and security than by the reconstruction of internal economic systems. Despite the strain imposed by the war, the economic and political institutions of France, England and the United States continued to function, although in modified form. These three countries maintained their traditional position as centers of democracy and nationalist capitalism. In two other states of Europe—Russia and Italy—the war precipitated fundamental economic and political transformations. Both of these states embarked on far-reaching internal experiments which were to have serious international repercussions.

The Experiment of Communism

In 1917 the Russian people revolted against the burdens imposed on them by the Tsarist régime—burdens which had been enormously magnified by the World War. After November, 1917, Russia was ruled by the Soviet Government, which carried out a gigantic scheme of internal reconstruction. This government endeavored to apply the principles of Marxist Socialism as developed by Lenin, the most important of which were as follows:

1. Dictatorship of Proletariat

Communism opposed the bourgeois state on the ground that it was an instrument by which capitalists oppressed the working classes. It championed the interests of workers, aiming at the eventual abolition of all classes. During the period of transition which was to precede the creation of a classless society, the Soviet leaders believed that the dictatorship of the proletariat was necessary. The task of stamping out private capitalism was so formidable that no respect could be paid to the principles of liberty and democracy until after all opposition to Communism had disappeared.

In conformity with these doctrines, the Communist Party at the beginning of its rule subjected Russia to a terror in which thousands of prominent Russians were killed or obliged to flee for their lives. This process of liquidation was soon extended to the Orthodox Church and the kulaks, or rich farmers—two groups which were regarded as obstacles to the establishment of Communism.

Although the Soviet Government allowed a measure of self-criticism within the Communist party as long as this criticism was limited to economic matters, it would not tolerate any attack on the fundamental conceptions of Communism and even such a leading Communist as Trotzky was expelled when he refused to conform with decisions of the party. Unlike Fascism, Communism discarded all signs of the old empire and the parliamentary régime in favor of a hierarchy of soviets controlled by the Communist Party, which constituted a minority. Art, culture and education were all subordinated to the proletarian ideal. Soviet Russia had repressed traditional religion, but had found a new and vital one—the religion of Communism—which some critics regarded as worship of the machine.

2. A Socialized Economy

The objective of the dictatorship of the proletariat was to stamp out private capitalism in favor of collectively organized means of wealth—to supplant the private profit motive with that of social responsibility. The State Planning Commission (*Gosplan*) worked out estimates of the annual needs of the country and attempted to organize industry, agriculture and transportation to meet these needs. In October, 1928, the first Five-Year Plan was launched, under which Soviet Russia aimed to develop every branch of national economy, as well as activities in other fields. By 1933 the Five-Year Plan had achieved a high measure of success. Meanwhile, in 1930, the Government had launched the collectivization of agriculture. The small farmer, hitherto undisturbed on his private holdings, was virtually compelled to join a collective farm. The task of stamping out the property instincts of the peasant proved more difficult than industrial expansion. For a time the farmers refused to produce adequate quantities of grain, and at periods Russia suffered from severe famine. In the summer of 1933, however, a heavy harvest was reaped which led Soviet leaders to believe that the agrarian problem had been finally solved.

During the first fifteen years of its existence, Soviet Russia demonstrated that socialism could accumulate capital and organize the production of goods on a scientific basis. According to many foreign economists, it had not yet demonstrated that it could solve the problem of distribution. Workers in Russia may have been socially better off than under the old régime, but at times many of them lived at the famine margin. Nevertheless, Soviet Russia did not experience the agonizing problem of unemployment which in 1929 appeared in the capitalist world, and despite the suffering to which workers were subjected they did not attempt to overthrow the Soviet régime. The absence of revolt in Soviet Russia may have been partly due to a highly developed sysem of police and espionage; but fundamentally it was due to the widespread belief that the Soviet experiment was being undertaken in the interests of the workers. Communism had given the people an ideal for the achievement of which they were willing to make heavy sacrifices.

3. World Revolution

Marxian socialism, which found its first application in Communist Russia, opposed the system of power-politics which was the basis of the nationalist-capitalist world. It believed that capitalism stimulated an aggressive nationalism in order to secure new profits. It contended that capitalism could continue to exist only by means of reckless expansion, which sooner or later meant imperialism and war. From the Communist point of view, the struggle for concessions and markers in the backward areas and the fighting of wars for prestige should be banished along with private property, since all were part of the same system.

Against the nation-state, Communism elevated the interests of the working class, which were supposed to cut across all national boundaries. To a Communist, an English worker had more in common with a French worker than with a British lord. "Workers of the World Unite" had been the slogan of the Communist Manifesto, and Russian Communism believed in revolution, not only at home, but abroad. Communism had the mission of proletarianizing the world by the same ruthlessness which had been applied in Russia. Communism was as aggressive as capitalism, but its methods were revolutionary rather than annexationist. To carry out these principles, the Russian Communists organized the Third International in Moscow in 1919. It rapidly established branches in about 50 countries, each of which spread revolutionary propaganda.

Capitalists and some religiously minded persons bitterly attacked the Communist régime out of fundamental dislike for its underlying principles. The brutality of dictatorship, uncontrolled by the processes of law, involved the punishment of innocent as well as guilty persons, and widespread injustice toward individuals. Some liberals who had at first sympathized with this gigantic effort at Socialism, eventually became critical, fearing that the Russian experiment meant the end of individualism and creative culture, and the supremacy of standardization. Nevertheless, Soviet Russia constituted a challenge to the democratic and capitalistic world for it elevated social responsibility as the guiding principle of the state.

Moral Sanctions

The following statement emphasizing the strategic importance of secondary schools is authorized by a conference of the headmasters of Baptist Schools of the Northern Baptist Convention held recently at the Peddie School, Hightstown, N. J.:

"The prevalent lack of moral sanctions in the home training of modern youth, the growing spirit of lawlessness so evident in modern life, and the complete secularization of public schools, coupled with the tragic breakdown in the support of the whole public school system during the present business depression, is a challenge to the Christian schools for a better and broader service than has yet been rendered by them.

"By their foundation in the prayers and sacrifices of godly men and women, by their history of unselfish devotion to the ideals of their founders, by their freedom from political control and by the leadership they have already established in the field of secondary education, they are peculiarly well adapted and well qualified to render an invaluable service in cultivating and upholding spiritual ideals among the choicest leaders of American youth.

"Not only is this true, but it is clear to members of this conference that, in view of present-day conditions, this is the strategic time for our Baptist denomination to recognize the need for Christian education, to awake to the importance of our secondary schools as factors in meeting that need, and to begin at once to place a major emphasis of our Christian educational program upon the development of such schools."

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Financial: Market Quotations

Irregular Price Changes and Big Trading Volume

Considerable Churning of Shares Noted in Busy Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 16 (AP)—Financial markets hurdled profit-taking barriers at a fast gain today and, aside from a few stumbles, managed to hold fairly steady on a slightly slippery trading track.

Many members of the speculative contingent were apparently unable to resist the temptation to cash in some of their gains of yesterday's sharp upturn.

There was a renewed demand for a number of the rail and steel stocks, but elsewhere there was considerable churning.

Numerous blocks of 1000 to 10,000 shares changed hands. Rails were firm. Santa Fe and Union Pacific got up around 3 points each. U. S. Steel, General Electric and duPont were moderately higher.

European Orders

Brokerage houses with foreign connections reported that buying and selling from abroad was about evenly divided. There was some early hesitancy noticeable in London, it was said, because of the expectancy that the British Cabinet would issue a monetary statement which probably, in effect, would be a reply to America's 50-60-cent dollar program.

In some financial circles the thought was expressed that there is little change of dollar values falling to even the 1926 level of prices; that the dollar will be worth what it will buy, regardless of the gold content, and that, compared with leading foreign currencies, its purchase power will still be high.

Bankers, generally, were of the opinion that stabilization would mark the inauguration of an era of extremely low money rates in this country, combined with a persistent excess reserve position for the banks. There were possibilities, it was said, that with a return of confidence there might be another wave of credit expansion such as swept through business in the decade of the twenties.

Bond Market Buoyant

Second-class railroad issues continued to hold their place as leaders of the bond market today. Buying operations in this group lent a touch of buoyancy to the list and lifted a considerable number of values to the best levels for the current movement.

United States government securities were steady during the forenoon under a volume of trading smaller than that of yesterday. In the Treasury group some of the quotations were 1-32 to 8-32 of a point higher; others were unchanged to 2-32 lower. Libertys showed unimportant changes.

Having advanced sharply yesterday following the President's message on currency policy, government issues appeared to be marking time today, pending further appraisal of the monetary program with respect to the Treasury's future financing operations.

The undiminished buying interest in low-priced rails, which accounted for many advances running from 1 to around 2 points, was again associated with unofficial forecasts of further improvement in rail revenues. Some of the secondary electric and communication issues also attracted buying at moderately higher levels. Industrial bonds held in a firm range.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; leaders resist realizing.

Bonds: Strong; advance continues.

Curb: Irregular; profit-taking checks rise.

Foreign Exchanges: Heavy; dollar rallies.

Cotton: Steady; March liquidation; local and southern selling.

Sugar: Steady; disappointing spot demand.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; profit-taking sales.

Corn: Easy; sympathized with wheat.

Cattle: Steady to 15-25 lower, slow.

Hogs: 5 lower, active, top $3.55.

Foreign

LONDON—The stock market closed steady after an active business in gold shares had been transacted. This activity followed the advance in the price of gold bar here as a result of Roosevelt's message, which also strengthened transatlantic issues. British stocks were unaffected while German bonds and oil shares improved.

PARIS—Prices on the Bourse improved in sympathy with Wall Street, international issues especially benefiting. Rentes held steady. The closing was steady.

BERLIN—Business on the Boerse was inactive. The market was unaffected while German bonds and oil shares improved.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	11.20	11.21	11.15	11.21	—.13
March	11.27	11.39	11.24	11.30	—.10
May	11.44	11.54	11.39	11.44	—.10
July	11.55	11.65	11.53	11.59	—.19
October	11.88	11.87	11.74	11.78	—.13

Spots 11.60, off 5 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	11.32	11.32	11.19	11.19	—.15
March	11.29	11.35	11.19	11.25	—.14
May	11.40	11.44	11.57	11.35	—.20
July	11.60	11.66	11.54	11.58	—.38
October	11.77	11.84	11.70	11.77	—.12

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	5.78	5.79	5.74	5.76	+.05
March	5.76	5.80	5.72	5.75	+.05
May	5.76	5.79	5.72	5.75	+.06
July	5.75	5.80	5.72	5.75	+.09
October	5.77	5.80	5.73	5.77	+.07

Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 16	Jan. 15
23⅜	3⅛	..	Am Metal	6500	12⅜	10½	10½	10½	
75⅛	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	700	74	73¼	73¼		
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	20800	8¼	8	8	8	
31⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	2800	20	18⅝	18⅝	19⅜	
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	2900	17½	16⅞	16¾	16⅝	
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	31200	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	
31⅞	5⅜	.60	Am Rolling Mill	23900	21¾	20¾	21¼	20½	
7⅛	⅞	..	Am Seating	500	4⅜	4	4⅜	3¾	
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	500	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼	
36⅜	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21	
53½	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	35300	45	44	44	45¼	
99½	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	280	101	101	101	101¾	
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	72	72	72		
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	8200	23	22¼	22¾	22½	
85	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	120	75	73½	75	75	
152	70¾	6¢	Allied Chem	4900	152¾	150¼	150¼	151½	
125	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	122½	122½	122½	122¼	
26⅜	8	..	Allis Chalmers	9300	20¼	19⅜	19⅜	20	
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	700	16	15⅝	16	15¾	
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	800	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	
47⅝	18½	2	Amerada	1900	46	44¾	45⅝	45	
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	4900	32	29½	31	29⅞	
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	2600	18⅜	17½	18⅛	17⅛	
49⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	300	43	41	43	40⅛	
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	2500	10⅛	9⅞	10	9¼	
64	23¾	..	Am Best Sug pf	150	58	55	58	54½	
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	1500	34¼	31¾	34	31¾	
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F 1f	200	97	97	97		
100½	49½	4	Am Can	7500	100	98¾	99½	99¾	
39¾	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	5100	27½	26¼	27¼	25⅞	
59¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	900	44	42	44	42	
89⅛	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	14900	58¼	55⅝	56	57	
6	1	..	Ab Encaustic T	400	3½	3	3		
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	18900	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	9½	
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	2900	20⅝	20	20⅜	20	
35⅜	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	1500	15½	15	15	15½	
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1100	13	12¾	13	13	
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	3100	19⅝	19½	19⅝	19¾	
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	1600	8¾	8½	8¾	8¼	
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	500	36	35	35	34	
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	3500	8¼	7¾	7¾	8	
57⅞	25	6	Am Ice pf	200	38	38	38	37½	
15⅝	4¼	..	Am International	4800	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½	
39⅛	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	3900	30⅝	30	30⅛	30	
63	17¼	..	Am Loco pf	100	56	56	56	53	
97	80	7	Abraham & S pf	30	90½	89½	90¼	89½	
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	10500	9	8¾	9	8½	
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	100	17½	17½	17½	18	
12½	5½	..	Addressograph	800	8¼	8¼	8¼	8	
9⅜	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	500	6½	6¼	6	6	
11¾	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	500	7¼	7	7	6¾	
112	47½	3¢	Air Reduction	3900	103¾	101¾	102¼	101⅞	
4	1½	..	Airway Elec App	400	2½	2½	2½	2½	
23	7⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	10600	23⅜	22½	22½	23⅜	
8¼	2⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	12200	4¼	4	4¼	4	
2⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	2500	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	800	8¾	7⅞	8¾	6⅞	
21	1¼	..	Allegh pf ww XL	500	9	9	9	8	
47⅞	30	2¢	Am Stores	600	41	40	40½	39⅝	
27	9½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1800	52½	51	52⅜	51	
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	20500	119⅜	117	117	119	
25	2⅛	..	Am Type Fndrs	500	6¾	5¾	6	5½	
37⅞	7	..	Am Type F pf	170	14½	12	14	10	
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	20100	21¾	20¾	20¾	21⅜	
80	35	6	Am Wat Ipf	500	70	68½	70	70	
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	5100	14	13½	13¾	13⅝	
67½	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	4100	71	70	70⅞	71¼	
4⅛	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	1800	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
14¾	⅞	..	Am Writ Pap pf	40	9⅛	9	9	9	
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	700	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6¾	
66	20	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	200	40	40	40	38½	
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	31300	15½	14⅞	15	15⅛	
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	1200	21	20¾	20¾	20½	
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	200	27	27	27	27	
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	700	81½	81½	81½	81½	
7¾	1⅝	..	Armour Ill A	9100	5¾	5	5¼	5⅛	
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	3400	3¾	2¾	3¾	3⅝	
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	9300	60	58¾	59½	59¼	
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	1200	4⅜	4	4	4¼	
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	20	5⅜	5	5	5½	
5¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	900	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝	
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	2900	14	13½	13½	13⅜	
61½	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	55	55	55	56½	
80	14⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	20500	67½	63⅞	66¾	64	
79¾	50	3.30	Atchison pf	500	76½	75½	76½	76¼	
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	3800	45⅞	44¾	45¾	44⅜	
33⅞	4½	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	10	86	86	86		
32½	12¾	1	Atl Refining	8800	30½	29½	29⅝	29½	
39⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	4400	42⅞	40½	42	41¼	
83⅛	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	50	91	86	91	86	
14¾	1½	..	Atlas Tack	700	8	7¾	7¾	8¼	
84¾	31	2	Auurn Auto	6300	53¼	51	51⅜	53⅜	
9⅜	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	8100	9⅜	9	9	9⅞	
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	9100	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	

—B—

17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	17800	12⅞	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	1600	45	39½	40	40	
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	22800	27⅜	26¾	27⅜	26⅜	
39¼	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	2600	29⅞	29¼	29½	28½	
99⅞	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	10	88½	88½	88½		
41⅝	20	2	Banger & Aroos	4600	43	42¼	42¼	43	
3⅞	⅜	..	Barker Bros	100	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
24¼	5⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	80	19⅝	19¾	19⅞	19⅞	
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	8600	8	8¾	9	8⅞	
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1800	13½	12½	12¾	12¼	
21⅝	15¼	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	62	62	62	62	
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	1600	10¼	10	10	9¾	
15	8¼	1½	Beneficial In Loan	1900	14⅝	13¾	13¾	14⅛	
21¼	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	28900	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	
33⅛	9	..	Best & Co	900	28⅜	27⅝	28¾	27¼	
91¼	15¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	59700	43½	42	42	42¾	
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	2800	75⅞	75⅜	75½	75¼	
		..	Bigelow Sanford	40	35	34½	34½	35	
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	6100	13¾	13¼	13¾	13⅜	
58½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	5900	62	60	61¾	60¾	
78	52	4¢	Bon Ami A	100	80	80	80		
37⅝	18	1.60¢	Borden	12200	23½	23⅜	23⅜	23	
22¼	5¾	.25¢	Borg Warner	11200	24½	24	24	24	
14⅞	2⅝	.25b	Briggs Mfg	11200	13½	13	13	13⅛	
18¾	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	100	16	16	16	15	
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	2900	33¼	32½	32¼	33¾	
88½	60	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	1400	71	69½	70	70½	
53⅞	28½	3	Brown Shoe	600	54¾	54¾	54¾	54½	
18½	1¾	..	Brunswicke Balke	300	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	8	
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
72	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	75	75	75	72	
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	1100	11⅞	11½	11⅝	11½	
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	2800	6	5⅞	5⅞	6	
38	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	90	28	27¾	27¾		
25⅜	4	..	Budd Wheel	1900	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	4	
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	900	5¼	5	5	5¼	
20⅝	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	4900	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	16½	
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	400	2⅜	2¼	2⅜		
8	4½	..	Bush T B pf cts	10	6½	6½	6½		
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	
2⅞	1	..	Buttc & Superior	400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
43¼	8½	2	Byers	5100	27⅝	26½	27⅛	26	
80	30⅛	2	Byers pf	190	50	49¾	50	49	

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34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1900	23¼	22⅝	23¼	22¼	
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	1100	1⅛	1	1	1	
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	2300	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞	
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	2500	26⅜	25½	25½	26⅜	
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	20900	16½	15⅞	15⅞	16¼	
35½	14	1¢	Cannon Mills	1500	31½	30½	31¼	30	
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	23700	76¾	74¼	74¼	75½	
12½	4¼	..	Capital Admin	700	6¾	6½	6¾	6	
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	3400	26½	25⅝	26	26	
4⅜	⅝	..	Celotex vtc	600	1⅞	1¾	1¾	2	
58⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	100	3	3	3	3	
12¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	10	7	7	7		
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	600	29⅝	28⅞	29	29	
122	38	..	Central RR of NJ	400	74	72	74	72	
11⅝	2	..	Century Ribbon	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	17900	35½	34¾	34⅝	35¼	
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	300	4½	4	4¼	4	
52½	14⅞	2½	Chesapeake Corp	2200	39⅜	37½	39⅜	37¼	
49¼	24½	2.80	Chi & E Ill	20800	43½	41⅝	42¾	41½	
8	1½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	3¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝	
8½	1	..	Chi Elec Mfg	300	3½	3½	3½	3	
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	2100	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅝	
14⅜	2½	..	Chi &Gt W pf	3200	8½	8	8½	8	
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	2400	6	5¾	5¾	5⅜	
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil& St P pf	14800	9¼	8⅞	9	8¾	
11⅛	2¼	..	Chi& NWestern	8400	9	8⅝	8¾	8½	
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	700	17½	17	17	16½	
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1500	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7⅞	
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	400	18	18	18	18½	
12	2	..	Chi StPM'n&O pf	20	7	5¼	7		
8½	1	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	2700	4½	3¾	4	3¾	
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	700	6¼	5¾	6	4⅞	
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	1800	7¼	7	7	6¾	
22⅜	6¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12½	12½	12½	12	
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	1400	21	21	21	20	
10¼	2	..	Childs Company	2900	8¼	7½	7½	8	
12½	6	..	Chile Copper	5700	15	14	15	15	
57⅜	7¾	2	Chrysler	9270	53⅞	52¼	52½	53¾	
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	19⅛	18⅝	19¼	18½	
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	69	68¾	65⅝	69	
5¼	¾	..	City Stores A vtc	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½	
3¾	⅜	..	City Stores	1300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛	
2¼	⅛	..	City Stores vtc	1700	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
14¼	5	.25¢	Clark Equipment	210	10¼	10	10½	9	
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	1000	33¾	31½	31½	32½	
100	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	30	96	96	96	96	
28⅜	9	.50a	Colgate-Palm-P	8200	13½	13	13	12½	
88	40	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	73	73	73	72¾	
26	3	..	Collins & Aikman	2100	21½	20¼	20½	20½	
17⅝	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	3100	7½	6⅝	6⅝	6	
54	9	8	Colo F & I pf	180	22	21½	22	19	
51⅛	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	40	34	33½	34	33¾	
42¾	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	160	23	22	22	22¾	
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	37400	14¼	13⅞	14½	13⅞	
83	50	6	Columbia G pf A	600	54⅝	54	54⅝	53	
74½	40	5	Columbia G pf B	10	55	55	55		
28	6¾	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	25	25	25	25¾	
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	4200	64¼	62½	62½	63¾	
19¼	4	..	Comm Credit	7700	22⅞	20¼	21½	20⅛	
25	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	360	25	24½	25	24½	
95⅞	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	240	95	93½	94		
39½	11	3	Comm Cred A	400	14¼	13¾	14	13¾	
25½	18⅜	2	Com Cr 6% pf B	6000	25½	25	25½	25	
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	7200	41⅝	40⅞	41⅛	41¼	
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	61800	34⅞	33¾	33¾	34½	
6⅛	1¼	..	Comwith & So	42900	3½	2⅞	3	2¾	
60½	17⅜	6	Comwith & S 6pf	3200	41	38	38	39¾	
11	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	200	10½	9	9	10	
27⅝	7¾	1	Congoleum Nairn	3400	25¾	24¾	25¼	24⅞	
5⅝	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	800	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼	
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	1500	13¼	12½	12⅝	13	
64⅛	34	3	Consol Gas	42800	43½	42¾	42¾	42⅝	
99	81½	4	Consol Gas pf	400	87⅜	86¾	87⅞	86¾	
5½	1½	..	Consol Laundries	100	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	28900	11½	11	11	11⅜	
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Ry1 Cu pf	500	2⅞	2½	2½	2¼	
3¼	1¼	..	Consol Textile	1500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛	
10¼	1½	..	Container A	900	7¼	7	7¼	7	
4½	¼	..	Container B	400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	2000	9¾	9½	9½	9½	
3½	⅛	..	Cont Baking B	800	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
64	35	4	Cont Baking pf	300	55	55	55	55	
78⅜	35½	2½	Cont Can	6700	79¾	79	79½	79	
17¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	9	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	2900	27¾	26⅝	27¾	26¼	
4	1	..	Cont Motors	5700	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	
19¾	7⅛	..	Cont Oil	18900	18¼	17¾	18	18	
90⅝	45⅞	3	Corn Products	3200	77⅛	76¾	77½	77½	
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	1200	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4½	
39½	23	2¢	Cream of Wheat	900	30	29¾	29¾	29	
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	2300	10½	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1500	32¾	31½	31½	32	
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	5900	5½	5¼	5⅜	5½	
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	2500	26½	25	25	25	
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1	
11½	1⅜	..	Cuban Am Sug	2500	4¼	4	4¼	4	
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	120	24	22½	24	22½	
39½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	900	39½	39	39	39	
32½	20¾	..	Curtis Publishg	3500	18⅞	17¾	18	17¾	
66	33	.50b	Curtis Pub pf	1100	58	56	58	55	
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	6900	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞	
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	3800	6¾	6	6	6½	
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	500	14⅝	13⅝	14⅜	13	

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		..	Debenhams	10	2	2	2		
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	700	12¾	12½	12⅛	12¼	
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	18800	12	10½	11	11½	
32¼	17⅝	..	Del & Hudson	6100	43¾	40¼	43½	41½	
55	17½	4¢	DelLack&W	3700	55½	54¼	55¼	54¼	

Denver R G pf 600 8¼ 6½ 6¾ 7¾
Detroit Hudson 400 77 72½ 72½ 72
Detroit & Mack pf 90 13¾ 13¾ 13¾
Devoe & Ray A 1900 32½ 31¾ 32 32
Diamond Match 2100 28½ 28 28½ 27⅞
Diamond M pf 300 30¼ 30 30¼
Dome Mines 22400 35⅝ 34½ 34½ 35½
Dominion Stores 300 20½ 20½ 20½ 20½
Douglas A 9800 17⅞ 17 17⅝ 17½
Dresser A 200 12 12 12 10¼
Dresser B 400 8½ 7½ 8½
Duluth So Shore 200 ¾ ¾ ¾
du Pont de Nem 36200 99½ 97½ 98½ 98¼
Duplan Silk 100 18 18 18 18
Duquesne Lt pf 10 90 90 90 90¼

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Eastern Roll Mill 2100 6¾ 6½ 6½ 6¾
Eastman Kodak 2800 84½ 83½ 84½ 82
Eastman Kod pf 30 122 120 120
Eaton Mfg 9600 19½ 14¾ 15½ 14¾
Eitington Schild 1700 1⅞ 1¾ 1⅞ 1¾
Eitington S pf 100 29⅞ 29⅞ 29⅞
Elec Auto-Lite 13200 20⅞ 20 20⅜ 20⅝
Elec Auto-L pf 60 82½ 81 81
Elec Boat 1300 5 5 5
Elec & Mus Ind 1600 15 4⅞ 4⅞ 5
Elec Pow & Lt 16500 6¾ 6¾ 6½ 6½
Elec Pow &-L pf 2100 14½ 13¾ 14½ 13
El Pw&Lt 8% pf 2900 12⅞ 11½ 12 11¼
Elec Sto Battery 700 50⅞ 50 50½ 51
Elk Horn Coal 300 1⅛ 1 1 1
Endicott Johnson 900 54¼ 54 54 53¾
Engineers Pub S 700 6⅝ 6 6

Financial: News and Comment

Vanderlip Gives Money Evidence At Capital Today

Advocates Bullion Standard, Central Bank and Exchange Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, former Assistant Secretary of Treasury and one-time president of the National City Bank, of New York, today conducted the House coinage committee's school in monetary science.

Tacitly giving his approval to the drastic moves taken by the Administration yesterday, he recommended a future plan revolving around a central national bank and a bullion gold standard accompanying it with a warning against the operations of the British £3,500,000 equalization fund which he characterized as a menace equal to war-time invasion.

The school was conducted yesterday by Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard, recently resigned treasury expert, and will come under the tutelage this afternoon of Father Charles Coughlin of Detroit, sensational radio speaker. Education of Congress in higher monetary theory is the only objective of the hearings. No legislation is being considered.

Advocates Central Bank

Members of the committee were left somewhat in the air today seeking to reconcile the pessimism of Professor Sprague with the optimism of Mr. Vanderlip. Whereas the former saw little prospects of success from the present Administration experiments, the latter found so little to question in them that he barely referred to them in passing on to problems of the future.

Assuming the eventual necessity of a return to some form of a gold standard Mr. Vanderlip made the following recommendations:

1. That it be a bullion standard with all monetary gold minted into bricks of not less than $5000 size, and no more gold coins.
2. Paper money should be theoretically redeemable in grains of gold, the number to be either fixed or variable depending on whether the country adopts a managed currency or a commodity dollar.
3. But currency must be redeemable in gold only for the purpose of settling foreign trade debits. No gold could be withdrawn for hoarding.
4. A free gold market should be set up.
5. The whole system should be centered about a central banking organization after the model of the Bank of England or the Banque of France. It would have no capital or deposits; would be the sole institution in the country with authority to issue currency; would conduct open market operations only in short-term government paper; would rediscount self-liquidating commercial paper for Federal Reserve banks and would be freed from any legal definition of the relationship between gold and the volume of currency.

Wants Equalization Fund

Mr. Vanderlip then devoted a major portion of his time to the alleged danger to this country of the "secret" operations of the British equalization fund. "English bankers," he said, "talk about the mystery of President Roosevelt's monetary policy, but the mystery of their equalization fund is complete."

"The solution," he continued, "lies in arranging the American monetary system so that foreign funds of this nature can operate only against the open gold market and will be powerless to affect our currency reserve.

"We should meet this British fund immediately by a $2,000,000,000 equalization fund of our own—which the Administration apparently intends to do. It is as advisable as building anti-aircraft guns when you are going to be invaded from the air."

Mr. Vanderlip scouted any serious danger of inflation. Pointing out that the United States fought the Civil War on "printing paper money," he held that we are too "level-headed" to ever let our currency go the way Germany did after the war.

Oil Production Increases 201,255 Barrels Average

TULSA, Okla., Jan. 16 (AP)—Oklahoma, Texas and California, but principally Oklahoma, contributed to the flood of oil last week that shot national crude production up 201,255 barrels in daily average, from 2,165,600 to 2,366,855 barrels a day, the Oil & Gas Journal says. National allowable is only 2,183,000 barrels.

Oklahoma output rose from 377,760 to 548,225 barrels a day, an increase of 110,465 barrels, attributed to the desire of producers to get their month's allowable quickly. The State's allowable is 446,600 barrels a day.

The Texas flow was 932,748 barrels, as compared with 884,000 federal allocation and 906,688 barrels average the previous week. The Journal's explanation of the increase is that some of it is "hot," or illegally produced, oil.

Steel Trade Encouraged By the Flow of Orders

Heavier awards by the railroads and building industry, plus moderate expansion in purchasing by automobile manufacturers and miscellaneous consumers, support the general feeling of encouragement among iron and steel producers, states the magazine Steel.

New orders booked by some leading steel interests so far this month are ahead of the tonnage placed in the comparable period in December.

One of the brightest features of the industrial picture, expected to be translated into orders for steel and steel products shortly, is the evident increase in purchasing power in agricultural areas.

Warns Retailer

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Bachrach

Paul H. Nystrom

Columbia University Professor, President of the American Marketing Society and Assistant Vice-Chairman of the National Retail Code Authority.

Few Price Changes During the Week In Nonferrous Metals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Nonferrous metal prices showed few marked changes during the week. Zinc declined $1 a ton, making a complete reduction of $5 on this movement. Tin lost a half cent a pound. Copper prices sagged a trifle in Europe. Lead was unchanged, while silver rose about a half cent an ounce, closing the week at 44⅝ cents an ounce which is near the 1933 high point of 45 cents an ounce.

Demand for the metals was somewhat better as was to be expected after inventory-taking. European demand for copper became brisk at the middle of the week and by the end of the week the American demand became better after several weeks of virtual stagnation. During the week the domestic copper price dropped a quarter cent to 8 cents a pound.

Lead purchasing was chiefly on the part of the pigment manufacturers and battery makers.

The price of zinc ore declined $3.50 a ton to $25, and there is talk of curtailing production drastically as a result. Production in the tri-State district had been running 7000 tons weekly which seems entirely too high for the good of the industry.

Practically no tin purchasing has taken place here.

Oil Concessions Sought by French Bankers in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 16 (By U. P.)—French banking interests, represented in Mexico, are seeking huge oil concessions from the Government, it was learned from reliable sources.

The group, it was understood unofficially, would proffer to refund the Mexican national debt, provided they acquired proper concessions.

These concessions, it was reported, would be received either directly, or through operating contracts on land conceded to the new Federal Oil Company, proposed by President Abelardo Rodriguez and approved by the last Congress.

The law established the semi-official oil company to protect the national interests and supply, but recognized rights of companies acquired before passage of the measure. The act specifically forbids actual ownership of stock of the federal company by foreigners.

Government officials declined to comment on the reports. The United Press, however, from reliable sources, learned that the French group was ready to make an offer, if the offer had not already been made.

If the deal is carried through, observers here expect a financial battle between the French group and Sir Henry Deterding's Dutch Shell. Financial interests associated with Sir Henry control Aguila Oil Company, the largest Mexican operating company.

London Reports Rise In Gold Mining Shares

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The stock exchange here reacted with a sharp rise in gold mining shares today to President Roosevelt's program.

Transatlantic stocks, including International Nickel, Brazilian Traction, United States Steel, Radio Corporation, and Canadian Pacific, improved moderately.

The gold mining shares were bought by the continental interests as well as local traders as a result of the rise in the gold price and the firmer French franc.

Gilt-edged bonds and British securities, little affected, remained steady.

Warns Retailers Of a Too Rapid Rise in Prices

Opposition by Consumer Likely, Says Nystrom —Hits Sales Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Warning of the danger to business recovery that would come from a too rapid increase in retail prices, Prof. Paul H. Nystrom of Columbia University, president of the American Marketing Society and assistant vice-chairman of the National Retail Code Authority, told the delegates to the twenty-third annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association at the Hotel Pennsylvania last night that a "too rapid rise in prices may arouse active consumer opposition."

"Unjustified price increases are certain to be challenged," he cautioned. "They should be opposed. The consuming public has a right to object to unreasonabe price increases and the retailer should be on the side of the public. In all probability the price increases, if made gradually and if fully explained, may be accepted without difficulty."

"We must now agree that there has been considerable business improvement, and that the present outlook, as contrasted with that of a year ago, is decidedly favorable," he said. "But despite this optimistic outlook, retailing was confronted by several serious problems.

"The particular problems confronting retailing in 1934 are problems of rebuilding and of readjustment to new and revitalized economic conditions," he continued. "Our problems are not now those of a sinking foundation, but rather the needs for wise direction and guidance in the upward movement that lies ahead."

Demanding attention also were the promotion of economy in the administration of business and of amicable relations between employers and employees, he said. He attacked the current vogue for retail sales taxes. "It is urgent," he asserted, "that retailers should not only resist the imposition of sales taxes, but particularly the extremely unfair graduated sales taxes."

Spain Decrees Use of Cork In Public Buildings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1[illegible]—Spain's cork industry is to receive substantial aid from the Government, a report to the Commerce Department from its Madrid office shows.

An official decree, recently issued, the report states, requires the use of cork as much as possible in the construction of all buildings paid for in whole or in part, or subsidized by the state, provinces, municipalities and official organizations. The buildings specified in the order are dwellings, schools, barracks, hospitals, and laboratories.

Studies are being conducted by Government scientists on the possibilities of applying cork to the construction of railway cars, motorbuses and trucks, and other vehicles for transporting passengers and freight, including ships.

Liquids destined for public consumption through the retail trade must be sold in containers made for cork stoppers. When such liquids are sold in bottles filled at the moment of sale, the sellers are required to use a new stopper in every instance.

Cork manufacture, it is pointed out, is one of Spain's most important industrial activities. Approximately 75,000 metric tons of all classes of cork are produced annually.

Netherland India To Curtail Sugar Crop

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—That the sugar industry of Netherland India, ordinarily looked on as an index of the general economic position of that country, is at present in a depressed condition is revealed in a report from the Trade Commissioner in Batavia.

At the end of the third quarter of the current year, the report shows, there was more than 3,000,000 metric tons of sugar on hand. In spite of a large reduction in this year's crop, which amounted to only 1,400,000 metric tons, smaller exports failed to even approximtely equal the output since the beginning of the crop year on April 1. Next year's crop will be curtailed so as to produce only between 500,000 and 600,000 tons.

For this reason there is under consideration a plan to entirely eliminate planting next year for the 1935 harvest in order to permit the disposal of these stocks. If such procedure were carried out, it is anticipated that a normal production of approximately 1,500,000 tons a year could be resumed and the whole industry stabilized upon this basis.

Club Inaugurates Own New Deal; Fees Fluctuate With Living Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Club memberships here are becoming like corporation securities or Prof. Irving Fisher's commodity dollar: they are going to fluctuate in value according to the trend of economic conditions.

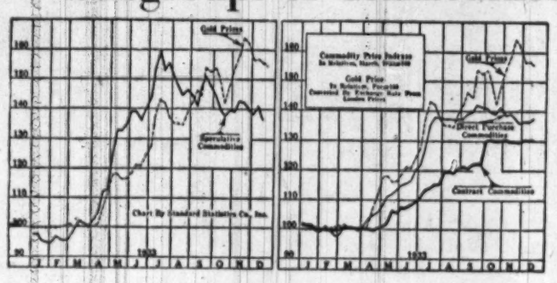
This new policy—called the "elastic initiation fee"—has been announced to members of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and its seven affiliates, by the board of directors of that organization. With a membership of 8500 persons, the club is said to be one of the largest in the world.

"We know that commodities fluctuate in value, as does real estate, stocks, bonds and all forms of property and money itself, which is the yardstick by which values are measured," the club explained recently in a letter to its membership. "Why, then, should we attempt the impossible and attempt to stabilize the value of a club membership which, especially in times of stress, could, by its very nature, possess no unfluctuating intrinsic value?

"Would it not be better," the letter continued, "for us to pioneer and vary the initiation fee in accordance with the times, the club's requirements, and the value of the membership itself?

"If we do this the club's membership quota will always be full," the board of directors promised. "It will enable the club to realize the maximum returns from initiation fees when times are good. Its returns from both dues and fees will be greater and the advantages to the members will be increased by the same amount."

Gold Price Compares With Subgroups of Commodities



Basic Speculative Commodities Are the Most Sensitive—Direct Purchase and Contract Commodities at Slower Pace Behind Gold

THE chart above compares the price of gold in the United States with the several subgroups of the Standard Statistics Company commodity index, namely, basic speculative commodities, direct purchase commodities, and contract items.

Basic speculative commodities are the most sensitive, moving closely with gold. Speculative waves upset the relation at times, but the broad movement tends to conform.

The movements of direct purchase and of contract commodities have been at a slower pace, lagging behind the movement of gold in an upward direction last year, but also failing to react as the dollar advanced against gold, or as basic commodities reacted.

The tendency of contract commodities to move upward by steps is particularly noteworthy. Prices are set at quarterly, half-yearly, or annual intervals.

The World's Business

Toward Devaluation

SELDOM before has a money message been sent to Congress in such highly concentrated form as the one that the President handed to Congress on Monday. It is an essay on money. It is a request for legislation of vast importance to the American people. It is the adumbration of a long-term currency policy. It is a hint of future legislation which would realize such a policy. And it is a further unraveling of the currency philosophy of the most experimental President in American history. Perhaps one should also stress the political side of the message. It was apparent from the narrow votes given to Administration measures last week that Congress is not going to prove as docile as was expected. In such circumstances the President seeks to anticipate any further Thomas amendments by himself taking the lead in currency legislation. But the political side of the message is beyond the scope of this column.

* * *

Nationalizing Gold

The President asks Congress for permission to impound all American gold in Treasury vaults. This has particular reference to Federal Reserve gold, which is about three-quarters of the total stock available. It was deemed necessary to nationalize the metal prior to revaluing it. The actual transfer is pro forma. No "seizure" is involved. The Federal Reserve System will be recompensed. The Treasury has handed over to the System warehouse certificates or receipts which are just as valuable (at present) as the gold itself. When revaluation comes around, however, the same gold will be worth probably twice as much in dollars as it is today and the increment will belong to the Treasury.

* * *

Government's Right

For several months the right of the Government to take the profit flowing from revaluation has been questioned. This column early saw the debate coming. We mention the matter because our references provoked a good deal of correspondence. We hazarded that since the right of devaluation belonged only to the state, the right to the fruits of devaluation must also belong to the state. Several correspondents queried us for our authority. We gave Section 3 of the National Banking Emergency Act, which says, *inter alia:*

> Whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, such action is necessary to protect the currency of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, may require any and all individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations to pay and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States any and all gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates owned by such individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations. Upon receipt of such gold coin, gold bullion and gold certificates, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay therefor an equivalent amount of any other form of coin or currency coined or issued under the laws of the United States.

The Federal Reserve is such a corporation within the meaning of the act. That the President is asking for legislation is no sign that he thinks that he already lacks the necessary authority. The Attorney-General, indeed, is reported to have given a favorable opinion. Perhaps this is the section he is relying upon. Or perhaps the authority is the Federal Reserve Act itself, which states that the Reserve banks are required to pay over to the Treasury as a franchise tax their surpluses in excess of a fixed amount. President Roosevelt, however, preferred to make assurance doubly sure by asking for specific legislation.

* * *

Right of the State

But the right in equity, if not in law, of the state in this respect is self-evident. It came to the fore in a similar case recently in New Zealand, and the Minister of Finance there said, "It is a recognized principle that the value of the monetary unit, and in fact monetary policy generally are entirely matters to be determined by the state which must stand all losses involved, and should take all profits accruing therefrom. Any profits that may be obtained from the sale of our gold reserves arise not out of banking, but firstly out of Great Britain going off the gold standard, and secondly out of the depreciation of New Zealand currency in terms of sterling, both as matters of monetary policy. The depreciation has been at the expense of the people, and not at the expense of the banks. It follows that any profit of gold reserves arising out of governmental action should accrue to the state, representing the people as a whole."

* * *

Revaluation

The President also asks for legislation to add an upper limit to permissible revaluation. At present he is authorized to revalue the dollar at any rate down to 50 per cent of the old gold parity. Now he would extend the legislation to fix an upper limit at 60 per cent. This is perhaps the most significant part of the message.

* * *

Toward Stability

Devaluation has hitherto been held to contribute definite stabilization. A new parity (exchange value) with gold is put on the statute books. It is then necessary to revalue the gold stock according to its terms. But the devaluation that the President will now initiate will only be tentative. It is not in the public interest, he thinks, to make a new fixed price (exchange level). All he essays, therefore, is tentative stabilization. Thus the President has swung back to the position prepared for him at the world conference last July when a proposal was made "to stabilize within a range of variability." The President then rejected the plan. He said that he was interested for the present only in raising American commodity prices. "What is to be the value of the dollar in terms of foreign currencies," he added, "is not and cannot be our immediate concern." Price-raising could be accomplished without providing any definition at all for the exchange level.

* * *

Benefit to Prices

But this is true only within limits. More money in the economy will boost prices. But, granted the maintenance of a profit economy, the cooperation of private enterprise is absolutely essential. Prices will never stay up unless investors have confidence in investing and business men have confidence in buying. Such confidence, according to statements of business men every day, has hitherto been lacking. They wanted some assurance about the future gold (or exchange) value of the dollar. In its absence, prices have simply bogged down. This is the record of events since last July, when the President decided to let the exchange value of the dollar take care of itself. That month the average of farm prices (which are the prices in which the President is most interested) stood at 76 per cent of the pre-war level. It had been raised all the way from a low level of 49 per cent, and the President's aim, around which he has woven many a sermon, was to wipe out the entire disparity. But within three weeks of his World Conference pronunciamento, farm prices got stuck in the 70 zone, and stayed stuck till October, while factory prices showed a steady rise. Clearly a rise in factory prices and no improvement in farm prices meant that the farmer was losing buying power. The President felt called upon to do something. On Oct. 22 he turned for help to the exchange, instead of the price-level of the dollar. What was to be the value of the dollar on the foreign exchanges suddenly became of "immediate concern." It was no longer a matter to be set aside till American prices had been hoisted to a predetermined level. It was regarded as a weapon with which to put them on that shelf, but the weapon was only to make the dollar even more wabbly, and the result was that prices only got even more bogged down. Farm products as a whole were 7 per cent lower at the end of last year than they were in mid-July. With the new assurance afforded in the President's message, coupled with government spending, prices seem bound to be benefited. H. B. E.

Buying Movement Gains Momentum In Cloth Market

All Divisions Participate —Prices Rise and Sales Exceed Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Jan. 16—Merchants and manufacturers were very much encouraged by the continued progress made in the primary cotton cloth market last week.

All divisions and sections participated in a broad buying movement which carried prices of many constructions appreciably higher. Sales exceeded production of print cloths, broadcloths, sheetings, both narrow and broad, and many types of fine combed yarn goods.

The rayon industry is said to have established a new high record for consumption in 1933, and looks forward to increased volume during the present year. Rayon contributes largely to the construction of fine textile fabrics.

Stocks on Hand

The 4.00-yard 80 squares continued strong and was brought by heavy sales more into line with the 100x60s broadcloth which has commanded higher prices until this week. The 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s held its relative poundage position and advanced in company with the whole market.

Narrow print cloths were in a better position but there is still an overstock of 27-inch and 28-inch goods due to the loss of foreign and bag trade business.

Broadcloths were less active because of the greater activity on the previous week, but they maintained their strength and their relative position with the balance of the market.

Sheetings were very strong on large sales to the bag trade as well as converters and jobbers. Sales included a wide range of constructions and most mills sold only a part of their available production.

Fine Goods in Demand

In the fine goods division the volume of standard fine yarn constructions was the best in several months. Lawns, voiles, organdies, piques and dimities were all taken in good quantities and prices stiffened considerably.

Combed lawns were active, and sold at the close of the week on a basis of 8c southern and 8¼c eastern for the 40-inch 9.00 yard 76x72s. This is more than 1c advance for this style during the last month. Carded lawns were taken in good volume at from 6¾c to 7c for the 36-inch 10.25-yard 72x56s.

Combed broadcloths were active and much stronger. The 128x68s and the 136x60s sold generally at 12c but a number of eastern mills secured 12¼c and a few 12½c. These latter represent preferred quality. Combed voiles sold well for early shipment.

Chicago Purchasing Power 50 P. C. Over National Average

CHICAGO, Jan. 16—With a spendable income of $2,750,000,000 annually, Chicago has a buying power 50 per cent above the national average, even in these days of curtailed budgets, the Chicago Association of Commerce announces.

This interesting disclosure is only one of several outstanding facts showing local trends and market conditions, published by the association in the January issue of its official magazine, Commerce.

Under market facts, the association points out that 278,900 Chicagoans own their own homes; that there are still 1,250,000 wage earners on local pay rolls; and that 348,000 Chicago families have incomes of $3000 or more annually.

Here, presented concisely, are some of the facts at the end of 1933:

Population	3,575,000
Metropolitan area	4,950,000
Families	885,000
Wage earners	1,250,000
Spendable income	$2,750,000,000
Family incomes, $3000 and over	348,000
Homes owned	278,900
Residential vacancies: Normal, 5 per cent; present, 11 per cent.	
Retail trade	$1,800,000,000
Metropolitan area	$250,000,000
One-family homes	214,880
Female shoppers	1,087,600
Total males	1,804,225
Total females	1,770,775
Total Negroes	235,000
Average rental	$33
Radios	709,000
Oil burners	37,525
Refrigerators (electric)	282,000
Passenger autos	415,000

Buying power 50 per cent above national average.

Market Value of Fifty Stocks Up 3.61 P. C.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended Jan. 13 was $12,837,186,375, an increase of $446,906,375, or 3.61 per cent, as compared with the market value of $12,390,280,000 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $9,442,512,375, indicating an increase during the year of $3,394,674,000, or 35.95 per cent.

Wheat Exports for Week Total 4,061,746 Bushels

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended Jan. 6, totaled 4,061,746 bushels, as compared with 2,969,374 bushels in the previous week and 4,348,824 bushels in the corresponding week of last year.

For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 110,911,755 bushels, as compared with 172,156,612 bushels for the same period a year ag

Employment Jumps In Massachusetts

By the Associated Press

A GAIN of 10.2 per cent over the previous month in the number of persons employed by 4166 retail establishments in Massachusetts during December was announced today by the State Department of Labor and Industries. For the same months, however, 711 reporting wholesale establishments showed a loss of 1.5 per cent, making an average gain for the combined businesses of 8 per cent.

The actual gain over November in the number of persons employed by the reporting retailers was 6909 persons.

The combined gain of 8 per cent for 1933 contrasted with a gain of 7 per cent for the corresponding months in 1932 and 6.5 per cent in 1931, but whereas the pay roll gained 5.3 per cent in the 1933 period, it showed a gain of only 4.2 per cent in 1932 and a loss of 4.1 per cent in December, 1931.

United States Dollar $5.11 In London Market

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation ceased its gold purchases abroad at noon yesterday.

Jesse H. Jones, chairman, in a brief statement today said that all gold purchases initiated abroad prior to 12 o'clock noon yesterday will be completed, and that certificates of mints or assay offices for domestic newly mined gold issued prior to midnight will be honored.

"Sale of Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes for gold has ceased," he said, "except that certificates of mints or assay offices issued prior to midnight Jan. 15, 1934, for newly mined domestic gold will be honored by the Federal Reserve Bank for our account and sales of notes of the series of Feb. 1, 1934, for foreign gold initiated prior to 12 o'clock noon, Feb. 15, will be completed.

LONDON, Jan. 16 (AP)—The day following President Roosevelt's monetary message found the United States dollar gaining 3½ cents to the pound with a close at $5.11 to the pound compared with the overnight quotation of $5.14½.

The dollar's fluctuations were irregular as the President's gold program was given a mixed reception on the market, some traders anticipating further devaluation. Continued uncertainty and irregularity was expected pending more definite action.

The dollar opened today at $5.13½, depreciated to $5.15, touched $5.11¾, lost 2 cents to the pound and finally rested at $5.11, when it was announced that the American gold price was unchanged.

Continental and local dealers alternately bought and sold.

The French franc exchange was most affected and strengthened rapidly to 80.18 to the pound, then receded to close at 80.59 as compared with yesterday's overnight figure of 81.21.

As the franc is used as the basis of the gold price, the value of gold rose rapidly to 131 shillings, 9 pence a fine ounce, at which figure American dealers secured the bulk of gold available on the market.

PARIS, Jan. 16 (AP)—The United States dollar slipped 21 centimes on the foreign exchange market today to close at 15.66 francs (6.38 cents to the franc).

The drop was as a result of President Roosevelt's monetary message.

BERLIN, Jan. 16 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.575 marks (38.83 cents to the marks) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with yesterday's quotation of 2.65 marks (37.81 cents.)

Wholesale Trade Reports a Demand For Spring Goods

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 16—Final assignment of the full quota of emergency workers on Chicago's CWA projects gave an added boost to local trade last week, according to observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Consumer outlets, particularly in outlying sections of the city, reported better business. Collections are said to have improved, and rents are being met more promptly. The reëmployment program is also said to be causing a brisker demand for apartments, with rentals climbing upward.

In the wholesale field there is an extremely satisfactory demand for spring goods. Clothing, silks and fabrics are all being bought freely. There is nothing spotty about the retailers' needs, orders coming from all sections of the country. During the latter days of the week, buyers from the South and Southwest were in the local market in good numbers.

The same conditions appear to prevail in the furniture field.

Public utility companies all continue on an even keel. While there are dips from day to day, the transportation, telephone and power industries all find the trend generally upward.

Chicago automobile distributors, as well as those in the tire and allied fields, are also reporting good business with the impending show. The preliminary expositions being staged by several of the cheaper priced cars are bringing results.

Oil Shipments Through Panama Canal Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 16—Petroleum shipments from southern California oil fields continue to occupy a conspicuous place in the business of the Panama Canal, although by no means so important a position as they did a decade ago when large shipments of oil helped to put the canal on a paying basis.

FCA Says Wool To Be Marketed As Demand Rises

Sales of 1934 Clip Not to Be Forced—Plan Same as in 1933

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Will Farm Credit Administration will continue with the 1934 wool and mohair clip, a plan similar to that followed for the 1933 clip to promote the orderly marketing of these commodities, according to Gov. William I. Myers.

Under this plan the wool trade, growers' producing and marketing associations, and the Farm Credit Administration will coöperate to market the 1934 clip in an orderly manner in response to consumption demand. There will be neither forced sales nor withholding of wool and mohair from the market.

Borrowers whose paper is discounted with the federal intermediate credit banks, and whose loans are obtained through coöperative and private credit associations or corporations, or who have borrowed from regional agricultural credit corporations, consign their wool to approved consignees. These consignees agree to market this wool and mohair at the same rate as they market other wool or mohair they handle. Consignees are approved by the wool and mohair advisory committee of the Farm Credit Administration.

Decision was made to continue the plan after a recommendation that this be done was made by the committee, which was set up in April, 1933, by former Governor Morgenthau of the Farm Credit Administration.

In announcing this plan the Farm Credit Administration points out that it is solely a program for promoting the orderly marketing of that portion of the wool clip involved. The price of wool during the 1934 season will be determined by fundamental factors of supply and demand.

Following the institution of the plan for the handling of the 1933 clip, prices of grease wool in the country advanced sharply and wool continued to rise throughout the greater part of the season. With wool at present values a rise of no such proportions this year is anticipated. Nevertheless, the plan should assure the industry a much firmer price foundation than might otherwise exist without it. It is not an effort to control prices but one to try to prevent unnecessary fluctuations.

American Monetary Policy Interests Japanese Bankers

TOKYO, Jan. 16 (AP)—A day of rapid fluctuations without any definite trends in the foreign exchange market showed today that Japanese bankers and traders still are unable to foresee the results of President Roosevelt's monetary policy.

However, the fact that both Tokyo and Shanghai markets quoted the dollar an average of 25 cents per 100 yen stronger than New York's Monday closing indicated the conviction here that New York overestimated the results of the President's message.

Higher officials in the finance ministry discussed the message at length. Their decisions were not disclosed, but the belief was growing in financial circles that the Government will ask Parliament for a revaluation and gold purchasing powers similar to those President Roosevelt has asked.

Tokyo financiers were extremely cautious in commenting on the American monetary declaration. The consensus seemed to be that it is not likely Japanese trade and finance will be affected seriously.

Commodity markets with American connections, notably raw silk and cotton yarns, advanced in sympathy with the movement in New York.

Sharp Recovery In Bank Stocks

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—New York City bank stock market registered a sharp recovery during the past week, according to records compiled by Hoit, Rose & Troster.

The aggregate value of the sixteen leading issues at the close on Jan. 12 stood at $1,321,915,000, which total represented an increase of $136,720,000 or 11.5 per cent compared with an aggregate value of $1,185,195,000 established on Jan. 5.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 9
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 9
Lynn Institution for Savings	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 9
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 13

Mussolini's 'Corporative State' Wins Approval of Italian Senate

Il Duce Severely Criticizes Roosevelt's Policies, Declaring Inflation Is Road to Catastrophe and NRA Codes Are Forced Contracts

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

ROME, Jan. 15—The cornerstone of the new type of government wherein Parliament disappears and laws will be enacted by representatives of "corporative" units of the Fascist State—is laid with the Senate's approval of the law revising Italy's administrative structure.

The new law creating the Fascist corporations, which aimed at a thorough-going change in the economic system, is expected to be ratified by the lower house this week and put into immediate effect. It is regarded as the most important measure yet passed by the Fascist Government in the political-economic field and is intended as a basis for improving the economic situation.

The establishment of the corporation is a prelude to further far-reaching constitutional reforms. These reforms include abolition of the Chamber of Deputies and its replacement by the National Council of Corporations as the legislative and representative economic organ of the nation.

Criticizes Roosevelt

Approval of the new statute followed a speech by Premier Benito Mussolini in which Il Duce severely criticized alike the monetary policy of President Roosevelt and all forms of Communistic intervention in national and economic life.

Premier Mussolini's speech was remarkable as being Il Duce's first criticism of President Roosevelt's daring economic plans.

"The American experiment," Signor Mussolini said, "is being watched with great attention."

Going on to refer to the NRA codes, Il Duce said "these codes are nothing but collective contracts whereto the President compels the different parties to submit. Time is yet needed before giving definite judgment upon this experiment.

"I would like, however, to indicate my own view in general. It is that monetary maneuvers cannot lead to effective and lasting rise in prices. If we wish to delude we may have recourse to what was once known as the clipping of coinage. But the opinion of all who do not follow the empiric methods of economic and social order is absolutely clear.

"Inflation is the road leading to catastrophe.

"Who can really think that multiplication of monetary tokens increases the wealth of a nation?

"To take a comparison which already has been made by someone, this course is like reproducing a million times the same negative of the same individual and then declaring that the population has been increased by 1,000,000 men."

Il Duce went on to contrast with the experiment the Fascist Corporative system, which he said combined full respect for private property with that for private initiative. Discipline and internal order were necessary but should be self-imposed through a corporation. State intervention should take place only when individual economy was deficient or nonexistent and when such intervention was necessary in the interests of the nation as a whole.

Japanese Expect To Net Mongolia As Empire Grows

Elimination of Russia in Far East Held Eventual Aim of Nation

By Demaree Bess

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The question whether the Japanese plan to extend their acquisitions on the Asiatic mainland into China proper has been variously answered by observers of equal competence. Many shrewd observers are still convinced that the Japanese intend to add to the Empire at least a part of North China, including Peiping and Tientsin, and the territory served by the Suiyuan railway which runs through Kalgan into Shansi toward the borders of Chinese Turkestan.

But it may be significant that the same Japanese leaders who openly approve the acquisition of Eastern Siberia and North Sakhalin are definitely opposed to further territorial expansion into China proper. It is undoubtedly true that some members of the Younger Military Party, which supports the most aggressive expansionist policy in Japan today, have advocated Japanese assistance toward establishment of another separate state in North China, in association with Manchoukuo. But the writer has found no support for this idea among those who frankly admit that the acquisition of Eastern Siberia is "inevitable."

The imperialistic philosophers who have had so much influence upon those who have revived and vigorously supported the expansion policy have never suggested the inclusion of territory south of China's Great Wall. Some of them have definitely warned against the danger of adding to the Empire any part of China proper, which they declare cannot be digested.

May Seek Mongolia

"We want to guide China proper, not to conquer it," declared one of the foremost Nationalist leaders. "We cannot handle China proper as a colony and we should not help or support any parts of China proper which wish to set up as separate states. We are interested only in adding to our imperial system those outlying semi-independent regions which have never belonged to China except in name and which have never been governed by anybody in the sense in which the Japanese and western governments understand that term."

A military leader pointed out that Japan's entire expansion policy is shaped upon the idea of not disturbing the status quo in any regions in which other powers have large interests. The Japanese have given abundant warning for years that they regard Manchuria as thir own sphere. They feel that they can take over Inner and possibly Outer Mongolia and even parts of Eastern Siberia and North Sakhalin without affecting the vital interests of any other country. "What use has Soviet Russia for the parts of Siberia we need?" has been asked of the writer by more than one sober-minded Japanese.

The Japanese insist, with apparent sincerity, that they are not "looking for trouble" and that western powers are unreasonable in making so much to-do about their expansion into regions which are and have been of no particular use to anybody. "North China is an entirely different matter," explained one Nationalist leader. "A number of European powers and the United States, too, have considerable interests in that region. Only a few hotheads have ever considered seriously the support of a separate state in North China."

The Japanese do not deny that they would like to eliminate the possibility that Soviet Russia may become a Far Eastern power. They are considering how they may push back the boundaries of the Soviets so that Russia will not threaten the formation of the Asiatic empire which the Japanese have in mind. Soviet Russia's political and economic penetration into Outer Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan (Sinkiang) has alarmed the Japanese. Their policy is aimed at halting this tendency, and it has been shown previously that the only question concerning a drive against the Soviets is whether it shall occur immediately be deferred.

China Proper Not Wanted

Apparently the Japanese believe that the Soviets will not offer any great resistance to the loss of their Far Eastern possessions. The direction which Japanese expansion into north central Asia takes depends largely upon what the Soviets do. If they offer more serious resistance than the Japanese now expect, the Japanese occupation of North China and the Suiyuan railway for strategic purposes may be expected.

But Japanese who discussed this possibility insisted that such an occupation would be temporary, and that Japan would withdraw from this area as soon as possible, not because of world pressure but in her own interests. "The acquisition of territory in any part of China proper is not included in the plans of any important expansionist group today," declared one university professor.

The Japanese already have acquired what amounts to a sphere of influence in North China. The ease with which this was accomplished has weakened the arguments of extremists in the Younger Military Party for support of a separate state in this area. So long as the Chinese authorities at Nanking and Peiping accept every Japanese suggestion even as regards appointment of officials in North China, and respect the wide neutral zone set up by the Tangku truce last May, there is obviously no sensible purpose in more drastic action.

Addition to Empire Likely

As a part of Japan's policy to attain an unassailably dominant influence in China proper, it is possible that other spheres of influence similar to that now existing in North China will be set up. Something of the same sort has already been done in Shantung. To assure the elimination of Soviet influence in Sinkiang, it would not be surprising if the Japanese made similar agreements, informal or otherwise, with the authorities in Shansi and Sinkiang.

The thoroughness of the Chinese surrender at Tangku last May has been a valuable asset in checking the ardent spirits of the Younger Military Party, who threatened to carry along the nation with them in ventures which were regarded as unnecessary and unwise by more thoughtful leaders. Unless there is a decided change in the present mood of the Japanese, there will be no schemes to acquire any territory south of the Great Wall, either directly or by encouragement of "puppet" states.

The classical program of expansion laid down by Yoshida Shoin 75 years ago seems to be the program of the most influential Japanese expansionists today. Korea, Formosa, Manchuria, South Sagahalin—these items in the program have been checked off. There remain Eastern Siberia, North Sakhalin, Inner and probably Outer Mongolia. The question of how and when (not if) these additions shall be made to the Empire is debated in Japanese political and military circles today.

British Economist Expresses Approval Of Roosevelt Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, Eng. — President Roosevelt will win through.

This opinion is expressed in an address by Sir Henry Strakosch, member of the Financial Committee of the League of Nations.

The address was read at a recent meeting of the British Institute of Bankers here.

"Do not let us forget," Sir Henry said, "that the President's policy has already had a marked effect in the direction of raising prices, relieving the credit situation, reviving enterprise and production and relieving unemployment.

"I should have thought that nothing is more likely to help along the President's plan than an immediate legal devaluation of the dollar by relinking it to gold at a lower parity. That parity should be such as to reduce the purchasing power of the dollar—as measured by gold prices—to the level aimed at by the President."

Regarding British policy, Sir Henry advised the United Kingdom Government to take more energetic action to achieve a rise in sterling prices. For this purpose she would make long-term credit cheaper and more plentiful. He would adopt bolder measures for opening British markets to long-term borrowing. He would speed up home public works programs by loan funds. He would also lighten the burden of taxation in anticipation of the recovery which in his opinion would be certain to follow such action.

Fascism in England Urged by London Mail

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The London Daily Mail came out strongly today for adoption of Fascism in Great Britain.

A three-column editorial by Lord Rothermere lauded the methods of Premier Benito Mussolini and Chancellor Adolf Hitler. "Hurrah for the Black Shirts," glared a three-column headline.

The editorial attacked the "half-hearted sentimental policy" of the old parties and made an appeal to the youth of England to support Sir Oswald Mosley and his Black Shirts. "The Black Shirts proclaim the fact, which the old politicians will never face," the editorial read, "that the new age requires new methods and new men." It called Italy and Germany "the best governed nations in Europe today."

Tax Arrears Increase Is Disturbing Ontarians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Mounting tax arrears all over Canada are reported as disquieting by the Ontario Committee on Economy in Public Finance at their recent session in Toronto. Municipal expenditures must be closely studied in order to halt such arrears, and to decrease taxation to a position in keeping with the ability of citizens to pay.

The increase in unemployment relief expenditures was the other important feature referred to by the committee. In some cases this increase has been met in whole or in part by the issue of debentures.

Committees in all municipalities throughout Ontario under the direction of the Boards of Trade of Chambers of Commerce were strongly urged to make studies showing the expenditures, taxation, tax collections and tax arrears for each year since 1927. Such figures could be used in representations to local administrations to reduce expenditures and taxations.

Drinks Costly to Taxi Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Taxi drivers who are found intoxicated while operating motor vehicles will have their licenses revoked, the Board of Public Utilities and Transportation reiterated recently.

Type of Personnel For NRA Councils To Cover Wide Field

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—The Consumers' Advisory Board of the NRA has decided upon the type of personnel for the 3000 county councils which are to be complaint headquarters for the reporting by consumers of code violations, and unwarranted price increases, Mrs. Mary Rumsey, chairman of the board, said today.

The councils will be made up of seven members, representing (1) a woman's organization interested in the consumers' problem; (2) a county agricultural extension agent; (3) a county home demonstration agent; (4) a "dirt" farmer; (5) a housewife of moderate or less than moderate means; (6) a manual worker; (7) a member of some organization of consumers, such as a farmers' coöperative or a credit union.

These councils will be under the supervision of the National Emergency Council, now being set up in Washington under the direction of Mr. Frank B. Walker.

A list of 15,000 persons suitable for these positions has already been gathered from farm organizations, women's groups, the American Federation of Labor, university and educational leaders and consumer groups. Appointments will be made by the state directors of the emergency council.

Anthracite Miners Picket Collieries Of Pennsylvania

WILKES-BARRE, Penna., Jan. 15 (AP)—Industrial warfare gripped the northern anthracite region today as pickets bearing the standard of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania dotted the outposts of two-score collieries, determined to force nearly 40,000 employed miners into idleness.

Seeking recognition for themselves and collapse of the rival union, the United Mine Workers of America, strike leaders saw the first fruits of their struggle for supremacy when miners of three Lehigh Valley Coal Company collieries declared a "holiday." The action was construed as a safety measure, however, and not as a gesture of sympathy with the strikers' effort to paralyze production in the field.

Arrayed against the picket lines were 140 state policemen with 40 other policemen who were deputized yesterday.

The strike began with Rinaldo Cappellini, state president of the United Anthracite Miners, in jail. Police charged that he went to the home of his former wife in Wilkes-Barre last night and created a disturbance. They locked up the fiery union chieftain on charges of malicious mischief and disorderly conduct.

Geographic Theater Organized in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—A geographic theater has been formed under the sponsorship of geographers, explorers and natural scientists. In addition, there are distinguished lay patrons for the plan of presenting plays motion pictures, stereopticon lectures and programs of native music and dancing at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The first of the series, to be given on the evening of Jan. 21, is to be devoted to China, with Mr. Carveth Wells, explorer, as master of ceremonies. Princess Der Ling, first lady in waiting to the late Dowager Empress of China, will speak of her experiences.

Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews will show motion pictures and talk of his explorations in China; Miss Lucille Douglass, artist and archæologist, will show painted slides of Far Eastern gardens, and Chinese music will be provided by native singers and players. Mexico will be the topic on Feb. 4 and Italy on Feb. 18.

Old Bone Remnants Found in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Attention of Pacific coast natural scientists has been focused on fossil remnants of a small pleistocene horse and a giant mastodon, turned up by the shovels of Civil Works Administration road builders.

The relics, which may furnish the key for unlocking secrets of ancient life in this region, were dug out of a 20-foot pit in Mission Valley north of San Diego, as CWA workers were making a cut for a new road.

Search was immediately started by groups of interested paleontologists who hope to find complete skeletons in or near the pit. The remnants found consisted of several large fossilized teeth of the lower jawbone of the pleistocene horse, and parts of the spinal column of a mastodon. Mr. Clinton G. Abbott, curator of the San Diego Museum, said, "It is certainly the great paleontological discovery in my experience."

Wyoming to Improve Road

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 16 (AP)—The State plans to build an improved motor road to the one place where the old Oregon Trail is clearly defined. This point is near the town of Guernsey where the covered wagons cut grooves a foot deep in a sandstone ridge.

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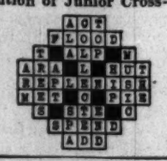

See Also....
Friday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Women Protest American Part In Race for Arms

Use Existing Peace Machinery, Mrs. Catt Urges at National Parley

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—Determined to find the road to peace in spite of the mist of nationalism that spread over the world in the last year, 11 national women's organizations representing more than 3,000,000 members opened the ninth conference on the Cause and Cure of War here today under the leadership of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

With a motto, "War and Waste," the women weighed the factors of the last 12 months which registered gains for peace and those which have led the world further from a warless state.

The new race in naval armaments brought special criticism from Mr. Walter W. Van Kirk, secretary of the Department of International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

"The fact that this race has proceeded under treaty rules does not make it any less a race," said Mr. Van Kirk, referring to increased naval building programs in Japan, England and the United States.

The United States Government, according to Mr. Van Kirk, has launched the "greatest naval building program ever launched in our peace-time history. More than $300,000,000," he declared, "has been appropriated by the Public Works Administration for naval building and other military purposes. Congressional leaders are now suggesting that an additional $500,000,000 be earmarked for future naval construction. We have gone mad. We are spending hundreds of millions of dollars for naval construction at the very moment when schools are closing and children are obliged to walk the streets because there is no money with which to pay their teachers."

In spite of the growth of military nationalism in Japan and South America, political nationalism in Germany, and economic nationalism in many nations and the apparent failure of the World Economic Conference and the Disarmament Conference, Mr. Van Kirk found that "numerous advances have been made on the peace front during the past year." He cited as examples the withdrawal of the marines from Nicaragua, the Administration's policy toward Cuba, recognition of Russia and the outcome of the Montevideo Pan-American Congress.

The Roosevelt policy of nonintervention, Mr. Van Kirk described as "a tremendous gain for peace." "In short," he declared, "the flag has ceased following the dollar." As another gain he mentioned the acceptance by the Administration of the principle of consultation with other nations whenever war threatens. "The isolationists will talk," he declared, "but it will take more than the eloquence of Senator Borah to halt the march of events which is bringing the United States, with or without our consent, into intimate and inescapable contact with other nations."

Until the manufacture of arms and munitions is nationalized or placed under strict national control, and the international traffic in arms and munitions is placed under strict international control, progress toward peace "will be painfully slow," Mr. Van Kirk predicted.

Persistent faith and devotion is the only policy for the peacemaker, was the challenge set before the women by Mrs. Catt in calling this year's meeting. "There is no time or reason for detours or recesses," she told them.

She added, "The cause of wars today is that fixed custom of rushing into war whenever disputes or ill-feeling arise among nations—the machinery is ready, the leaders are trained. The cure is the gradual substitution of peace machinery for war machinery and the consequent settlement of any international difficulty by peaceful methods. It seems simple enough, but the almost impregnable obstruction to the progress of the program is the hesitation of nations to trust the new peace methods and the habit of placing reliance on the old methods. Education—years—and perhaps generations of it—is the certain road to peace."

The first action of the conference was the adoption of a resolution expressing gratitude for the plans for peace made by the Pan-American conference and for the assurance of President Roosevelt that he does not favor armed intervention by the United States in any Latin-American country.

Mine Leader Jailed As Parole Violator

WILKES-BARRE, Penna., Jan. 16 (AP)—Rinaldo Cappellini, State President of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, which has called a strike in the upper coal fields, was arrested today as a parole violator. He was taken to the Luzerne County Jail pending his return to the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia to serve out his term on a charge of arson.

Mr. Robert Rahm, district agent of the Board of Pardons, said Cappellini was taken into custody on order of the State Pardon Board as a result of his arrest by Wilkes-Barre police Sunday night on charges of malicious mischief and disorderly conduct at the home of his former wife. At a hearing yesterday he was fined $10 on one charge and released under $1000 bail on the other.

The strike of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, designed to halt production in the northern anthracite region, was still far short of its objective today, coal companies said.

On the basis of an incomplete check-up of operations, employment generally appeared to be on a par with conditions of yesterday when less than half the employed mine workers ignored the strike call of the new union and reported for duty under the banner of the United Mine Workers of America, the recognized union which is resisting the suspension efforts.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

He Does Not Care

Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar Griswold Bacon sees, whether he'll admit it or not, a storm cloud on the political horizon. It's the size of a man's hand—owned and directed by Mr. Alvan Tufts Fuller of Malden and Boston.

Everybody who knows anything hereabouts knows that Mr. Fuller was Governor of Massachusetts in his own right. He put himself into the Gubernatorial chair after he had tossed Mr. Joseph E. Warner into the discard in the preliminary contest for the Lieutenant-Governorship.

The Republican machine didn't want Mr. Fuller to be Governor. It never wanted him to be anything. It doesn't today. But does he care? No, he DOES NOT CARE. The louder you say that the more exact it is.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

Former Governor Fuller is showing every sign just now—is sniffing the battle from afar. If the Governor's secretary, Mr. DeWitt Clinton DeWolf, is a war horse, Mr. Fuller is a six-horse battery team.

A few years ago, after he was out of the Governor's office, Mr. Fuller scared the wits out of the then Republican aspirant for the place by hinting that he MIGHT become a candidate. Then he went away to New Hampshire to laugh it off. But the Old Guard Republicans here had the mullygrubs for two months.

But now it's different. Mr. Fuller has said that if Mr. Bacon's a candidate for the Governorship on the Republican ticket, he's to be counted on as one too.

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Gaspar Gasping

This observer's expecting just that, the way things shape up now. Mr. Bacon's in. When Maj. Judson Hannigan of Belmont led the retreat and the field to Mr. David I. Walsh, senior United States Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. Bacon did not reënact the part of George Washington at the Battle of Monmouth.

Audibly he was not much more than a gasping Bacon. No flashing, flaming sword of Excelsior was drawn from a clanking scabbard by the Lieutenant-Governor.

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It remained for Mr. Robert M. Washburn of the Roosevelt Republican Club of the Bay State and a rare political humorist himself, to take up the cudgels against this Democratic David.

"Bob" placed himself in the battlefield but that's for fun!

When Major Hannigan, brave in parade, refused to lead the battle against the strong United States Senator, little Bob was the first to pick up the sword that had fallen from the doughty Major's hand.

But brave as he is "Bob's" not heavy enough artillery to bring against Senator Walsh.

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Watch Out:

Then comes the signal of danger to Gaspar, Mr. Alvan Fuller yawned, turned over as asked: "Who's going to contest with Walsh?" Told, "No one in sight," he probably said tremendous things beneath his breath.

Then he said, or might have said, "What kind of a political army is this that Gaspar Bacon thinks he's going to lead? Conduct a campaign for Governor and all the other state offices but with a Democrat for U. S. Senator!"

So now look out for a tempest.

⸗ ⸗ ⸗

Mr. DeWitt Clinton DeWolf, secretary to Governor Ely, who's likely to be a candidate for the Big House of Representatives against Mr. Allen T. Treadway of the Red Lion Inn at Stockbridge, has held all the town offices there are in Chester, where his residential home is.

He lived for 30 years or more in Chicago, where he was in the coal business. But he first saw the light as a Massachusetts individual and of course he harked back here when he decided to leave the once Windy City. He's been Selectman, School Committeeman and everything but Keeper of the Pound back there in Chester.

R. J.

CWA Yields Cut In State Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

finds no evidence of misappropriation of funds.

The total number of cases in the 13 cities involved in November, Mr. Katz's compilation shows, was 58,977 while during December the "case load" was 58,684. Expenditures dropped from $1,900,000 in November to $1,700,000 in December.

Citing other reasons for the comparatively slight reduction of welfare cases, Mr. Katz notes that the lists always increase in the winter, especially during cold periods; that many have applied for welfare aid through the erroneous belief that they would be better able to obtain CWA jobs or participate in the Government distribution of food; that many who have been able to support themselves for several years are now finding aid necessary; and that many who formerly hesitated asking welfare relief have applied as a result of the "respectability" now attached to this sort of relief through operation of the CWA.

With a total of 135,346 employed on 3455 CWA projects throughout the State, it is evident that, even including welfare transfers in all cities involved, the total would be far from half of the number employed, as specified in CWA regulations. It is pointed out, however, that the December figures fail to show shifts which have since taken place and that most of the inequality may be charged up to Boston. Slowness in arranging for transfers from welfare lists also made it necessary to take unlisted unemployed persons in order to get the work started, it is said.

While Boston transferred only about one-fifth of its welfare workers to the CWA, such cities as Cambridge, Lowell, Worcester and Newton reduced their welfare lists by more than half as a result of CWA jobs.

Meanwhile the State, entering its third month under the civil works plan, takes stock of its position, and, despite unusual circumstances resulting in a minimum of tangible results in the relief field and charges of irregularities in job assignments, finds conditions considerably improved.

Hearings yesterday before Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the State Civil Works Board established that the addition of several hundred workers over the allotment to school projects in Boston was due to "honest" mistakes. The surplus force of men will be continued on the job, it was decided after notification from Washington, with the federal agency paying about half of the wages and school authorities paying the remainder.

Alleged irregularities in Brockton, the hearing brought out, involved a "too active" interest in recommending workers on the part of Mr. John F. Murphy, CWA administrator; the naming of city laborers on regular layoffs to CWA jobs; and "not good taste" on the part of a city official in permitting his son to take a CWA job, but no actual violations of CWA regulations.

Consideration of conditions in Medford will be continued today when it will be decided whether the resignation of Mrs. Theresa St. Dennis, CWA administrator and chairman of the public welfare department, will be accepted. About 900 men, laid off from CWA work, meanwhile will not be permitted to return to work until a further check of irregularity charges can be made.

A thorough reorganization of the Boston Welfare Department, under the direction of Miss Katharine D. Hardwick, director of the School of Social Work at Simmons College, and Mr. William E. O'Connor, of South Boston, has been ordered by the Social Service Committee, headed by Mr. Roy T. Cushman, director of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, which has cooperated with the Emergency Finance Board.

Sugar Consumption

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom totaled 125,000 tons during December, a 2334-ton increase over November, but a decrease of 4837 tons when compared with December, 1932, according to advices to the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. Imports in December were 227,000 tons, compared with 186,850 in November and 255,426 in December, 1932.

Coöperative Banks Lauded for Safety, And Help to Public

"If you own shares in a coöperative bank and want the money but can't get it, remember that is not an indication that the bank is unsound, but rather that your investment is safe," Mr. Warner M. Allen stated in his lecture on coöperative banks, in the course on personal money management, last evening, at the Old South Meeting House.

"There is no speculation in acquiring savings bank accounts or cooperative bank shares," he said, "for there is no speculation by these institutions with the money intrusted to them." As secretary of the Massachusetts Co-Operative Bank League he spoke with knowledge of his subject, pointing out that savings banks of Massachusetts may invest not exceeding 70 per cent of their deposits in first mortgages on real estate. Further investments are restricted to bonds and bank stocks, he said, while coöperative banks may invest 97 per cent of their funds in first mortgages on real estate, limited in amount to $8000 on any one property and $8000 to any one borrower.

Presenting advantages of the investor in coöperative bank shares, he also described benefits to the borrower, as well as the contribution which the latter makes to the cooperative system. "Without the saver," he explained, "no loans could be made. However, without the borrower there could be no coöperative bank. The borrower gets his money first and repays it by subscribing to so many shares a month, which are applied to the loan, while the saver accumulates his money and then gets it. There is the greatest elasticity for both saver and borrower.

"In the 56 years of existence of coöperative banks none has had to liquidate. Several have done so voluntarily, in two cases at a loss to the shareholders aggregating $13,000, or two one-thousandths of 1 per cent of our present assets of $500,000,000. The bill for shares guaranty proposed by the special commission on the Structure of Banking in the Commonwealth, when enacted, will insure payment to all of our 450,000 shareholders of all their payments and dividends."

Boston Art Notes

Goodman-Walker

As aquarellist does Mr. William Meyerowitz appear this time in Boston. He is better known here for his etchings, which have found their way to a number of collections. As print-maker the artist ranks with the very best in this country. His etchings vary from depictions of folk ways to formidable portrayals of New York, to the tenuous drawing of trees and the sympathetic portrayal of individuals. Conscientiously does he attend to the demands and potentialities of each subject. The same conscientiousness exists in his treatment of other mediums.

These water colors, now on view at the Goodman-Walker Gallery, combine drawing with watery pigment. Mr. Meyerowitz never yields entirely to the free-flowing color, allowing it to determine its own borders; he limits the color areas very definitely with precisely traced contours. The design is marked clearly and the composition appears a collection of shapes and juxtaposed tones which in the ensemble make a strong pattern. The artist, a modernist, visualizes in terms of mass, and even the slightest wash of color is intended to add to the bulk of the composition.

The subjects are landscape and seacoast. The artist gives them very distinctive characterization.

At the same gallery there are some small pictures by the French landscapists of the Barbizon School. There are in addition some drawings ingeniously made with lines incised on a background covered with a layer of India ink. The lines are white against the luminous black ground, and they tell somewhat as do the incised lines upon the early Greek black figured vases. Mr. Crew, the artist, has an eye for the decorative; he also realizes the dramatic possibilities of this method.

D. A.

Radio Harnessed To Peace Chariot In League Plan

Pact Requires States to Bar Speeches Which Promote Strife

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 16—A draft convention designed to harness radio to the chariot of peace was one of the subjects considered at the opening session of the eighty-eighth session of the League of Nations Council held here yesterday, under the chairmanship of Col. Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister.

The document, which was drawn up by a committee of experts working under the League of Intellectual Cooperation, an organization in Paris, is to be transmitted to the governments for their observation.

States accepting it will be bound not only to abstain from using radio to excite warlike passion, but also on the positive side to include in their programs items calculated "to promote better knowledge of civilization and conditions of life in other places as well as of essential features of development through mutual relations and organizations of peace."

Exchange of Complaints

The convention is specially designed to prevent the broadcast of propaganda intended for listeners in another country. Austria last year bitterly complained of Germany's use of the Munich station for the purpose of furthering the National Socialist cause in Austria. Similar complaint has been made by Germany against the French station at Strasbourg.

One of the first decisions at today's meeting was to postpone until the May session the question of replacing German members of the League's many committees. Some see in this action hope that intervening months will bring solution of the disarmament problem and thus enable Germany to rejoin the League. Another interesting possibility is that Soviet Russia may soon become a member of the League and fill the position left vacant by Germany's defection.

Most observers, however, think it will be necessary to wait a little longer before the U. S. S. R. joins the League. On the other hand there is a fairly widespread belief here that settlement of the disarmament issue will come in 1934.

Economic Report Accepted

Another item today was adoption of the report of the League's economic committee's fortieth session. The committee recommended calling a conference to discuss three draft veterinary conventions drawn up by the World Economic Conference. Behind this seemingly routine topic lies the important question of how to prevent states using veterinary regulations to hinder imports from particular states.

In this connection Poland alleges German regulations designed for this purpose not only affect Polish imports into Germany, but even exports of Polish work to England through the Kiel Canal, which Germany forbade last summer for "veterinary reasons."

The economic committee also recorded its failure to persuade coal-exporting countries to confer for the purpose of dividing the market. The announcement was hardly unexpected in view of the fact that Poland has just started exporting coal to Britain as reprisal for the latter country's successful competition with Polish coal in Scandinavian markets.

Many Items on Agenda

The statistical committee's report which the Council also adopted voiced the hope it would soon be possible for the League to public import statistics of all countries on a unified model—a course of procedure which, it is believed, will be of the utmost assistance in tracing the movement of import commodities.

Altogether the council agenda contains no less than 26 items. The more controversial topics, as, for instance, the question how the plebiscite in the Saar will be held next January and whether Assyrian refugees will be sent to new home in Brazil are to be taken up the second half of the week.

At that time another question—disarmament—though it is not on the agenda—is expected to occupy much of the Council's time behind the scenes.

Radio Doesn't Wait for Late Stars And the Advertising Man Made a Hit

Fifteen minutes before radio time and the star singer of "Music on the Air" couldn't make the studio. On this New York incident hangs a tale that is going the rounds in Boston today.

A buzz on the telephone. Rows of anxious faces bent forward to listen. They heard the sharp voice of the vice-president of the advertising agency handling the program. What was he saying? "Get anyone—the janitor, the program announcer—anyone. The show must go on!"

Where had they heard that before? Had the show ever failed to go on? But this was different—their star was out.

"Why don't you try it yourself?" was the desperate retort.

Was this not the challenge that spurred John Packard to build a great motorcar? Was it not a similar challenge that inspired John Alden's proposal to Priscilla? He'd do it—an advertising manager would sing the lead part.

Tradition was upheld. The show did go on. Business ears accustomed only to the snapping of typewriters and the scribbling of pencils, opened wide to a flood of music. They would listen this time—an advertising man was singing. And how he was singing.

The cabbages and assorted vegetables his colleagues had half expected in the morning mail did not come. Instead, the fans all wanted to know about the glamorous new voice. They had to tell them it was an advertising man.

But the name, Ray Vir Den, told them a former opera star momentarily had stepped back to the stage as the guest-star on his own program.

Insull is Refused Entrance to Turkey

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Jan. 15 (AP)—Shukru Kaya Bey, Turkish Minister of the Interior, instructed the police at every Turkish port not to permit Samuel Insull Sr., former Chicago utilities magnate, to enter Turkey.

Insull at present is in Athens, Greece, where he obtained asylum from an extradition warrant but which he must quit Jan. 31 by order of the Greek Government. It was believed that he might try to come to Turkey which has not ratified the new extradition treaty with the United States.

Kaya Bey took his action to prevent Insull's entrance here following the receipt of a communication from the United States Embassy in Istanbul.

TORONTO, Jan. 15 (AP)—Martin J. Insull, former Chicago utilities operator, was jailed today when Justice Charles Garrow in Weekly Chambers Court, denied a motion to free him from custody. Previously he had been at liberty on $10,000 bail.

Bishop Mueller Fails to Satisfy Reich Dissenters

Continue Opposition to Candidates Proposed for Ecclesiastical Board

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 15 — Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller's week-end conference with leaders of autonomous Evangelical churches failed to produce an understanding.

As discussions continue it is evident that the stumblingblock is the appointment of a new ecclesiastical ministry, the institution which with the Reichsbishop will control the new united church.

All the ecclesiastical ministries hitherto appointed by Reichsbishop Müller have been rejected by overwhelming majorities within the churches themselves as inconsistent with the will and intention of the church constitution.

At the week-end meeting it is understood that the Reichsbishop desired to include in the new ecclesiastical ministry Dr. August Jaeger, who was one of the temporary church commissioners appointed last June and considered by many as the nominee of the Minister-President, Gen. Hermann Goering.

This the Pfarrernotbund, or League of Dissenting Clergy strongly opposed.

That a compromise between various sections in the church is not absolutely eliminated derives some support from the announcement made Saturday night by Bishop Meiser, State Bishop of Bavaria, on behalf of a large section of non-German Christians in the Evangelical Church, that the reading of the proclamation of the League of Dissenting Pastors in those churches where it was not done on the previous Sunday should be withheld and the truce maintained until Wednesday.

When the Rev. Martin Niemoeller, leader of the League of Dissenting Clergy, was asked yesterday whether this meant a threat or request to league members, he replied, "a request." In Mr. Niemoeller's church in Dahlem, a suburb of Berlin, yesterday, however, the last section of the proclamation which declares all confidence in the Reichsbishop lost, and culminating with "man should obey God rather than man" was again read. In certain churches members of the police force, uniformed or in plain clothes, are reported to have attended "to observe" what was going on.

Momentarily the League of Dissenting Pastors is consolidating its position and has taken no further forward step. At the same time a report that Dr. Karl Barth, well-known professor of theology at the University of Bonn and leade rof the opposition clergy, has been retired from his post indicates that the struggle is still going on.

The German Christians meanwhile, it is declared, have appealed to National Socialist headquarters in Munich for support.

While this struggle is proceeding in the Protestant church, Vice-Chancellor von Papen addressing German Roman Catholics at Gleiwitz in Silesia declared everywhere was to be seen happy harmony and complete unity" between the Papal encyclical and National Socialist policy.

Herr von Papen also took this occasion to condemn officially the recent pastoral letter of Austrian bishops, which attacked German National Socialism The Austrian bishops condemned what they declared were four fundamental mistakes in National Socialism—racial hatred, radical anti-Semitism, extreme nationalism and activities for establishment of a national church.

The Vice-Chancellor denied that these belonged to National Socialist doctrine. Speaking in the name of German Roman Catholics Herr von Papen added: "I say that the Austrian pastoral letter has rendered bad service to the common fate of the whole German people in an historical hour."

Hiawatha to Visit Honolulu

NEWPORT BEACH, Calif., Jan. 16 (AP)—Three youths in search of high adventure sailed out of here Jan. 14 in the 34-foot sloop Hiawatha for Honolulu and the South Sea islands. Capt. Dair Long of Pomona, Calif., owner of the sloop, and his companions, Mr. Arthur Hoffman, and Mr. Barton Abron, both of Whittier, carried a food supply to last 50 days.

Civil War Looms As Hevia Becomes Cuba's President

HAVANA, Jan. 16 (AP)—Cuba's new Provisional President, Señor Carlos Hevia, took up his new duties today amid rumors of a rift in the army and fears of another revolution.

Swept into office amid rioting and wild disturbances yesterday, the 33-year-old Annapolis Naval Academy graduate inherited all of former President Grau San Martin's problems, while his own "Leftist" tendencies provided others.

Sporadic outbreaks, including two bomb explosions, disturbed the capital during Señor Hevia's first night in the palace. Feeling ran high after demonstrations around the palace in which three supporters of the former President were slain yesterday.

Whether President Hevia would be able to command the support of a majority of the important political factions was problematical. His statement that he had won over Señor Carlos Mendieta and his Nationalists indicated that he was making progress.

Col. Fulgencio Batista, leader of the army, declared the new régime would have his support.

One of the meanest muddles before the new President was the Cuban Electric Company situation—intensified during the night when a subordinate employee assumed control of the American-owned concern under the Government's authority, suspending the general manager and 66 others.

Linked closely with this problem, raised when the Government took over the concern's plants after violence by strikers Sunday, was that of recognition, which seems to be among Señor Hevia's prime objectives.

President Hevia said early today that no property can be confiscated without previous compensation—according to the provisional government's statutes. "This," he added, "will be complied with faithfully."

Trouble from an unexpected source loomed with the announcement by Police Captain Josea Inclan that all officers in his department would resign if Señor Hevia did not remove soldiers from police stations. Captain Inclan insisted the police were capable of keeping order without the aid of the soldiers.

In accordance with an announced plan to form a concentration cabinet, President Hevia began reorganizing the body today. First of the resigned Cabinet members to be chosen for the new, was Señor Manuel Despaigne, who will continue as Secretary of the Treasury.

Pipe Organ Nears Centenary

The pipe organ in Trinity Methodist Church at Richmond, Va., has been in constant use 94 years.

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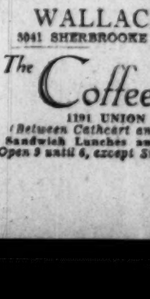

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Daily Features

All Nature

Sea Anemone

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

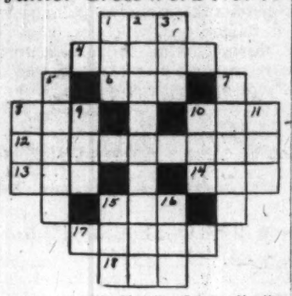
"WHAT beautiful flowers!" one might exclaim on first viewing sea anemones. Usually they are most conspicuous in small pools formed near the low-tide mark. They are as beautiful in their many-colored garments as the handsomest garden blooms. Yet they are not plants, but animals, carnivorous animals in fact, living on small organisms, shellfish and crustaceans. They are cylindrical in shape, with a broad base and rows of hollow tentacles around the upper disk.

One must be very quiet and not disturb the water or touch the animals, for when danger threatens, their beauty ends. The sensitive tentacles disappear, and the whole animal contracts like a flower that has seen its day.

Hatching from an egg, the young sea anemone spends part of its life swimming around, eating, and growing. Finally it finds a suitable location and settles down—sometimes on the under side of rocks, sometimes on the piles of wharves and bridges at low-water mark, but usually in the tide-pools of rocky caverns and cliffs. Most of them are firmly attached; but unlike sponges and corals, they can hoist anchor and sail off to better feeding grounds whenever necessary.

The most common sea anemone of the north Atlantic coast is a member of the genus *Metridium*. When contracted, it forms a low cone, but when expanded, it is often 10 or 12 inches across. The color is variable, ranging from dark brown to yellow brown, or from white to salmon or orange; it is often striped or spotted.

Junior Cross-Word No. 79



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Deed.
4—Deluge.
6—High mountain.
8—Southern constellation.
10—Hovel.
12—To fill again.
13—Encountered.
14—Pastry.
15—Saint (ab.).
17—To pass, as time.
18—To annex.

Down

1—State admitted to union in 1819 (ab.).
2—Accumulated.
3—Summit.
5—Woody plants.
7—Science of harmonious sounds.
8—Limb from the shoulder to the hand.
9—Ready.
10—Fleshy projecting part of the thigh.
11—Definite article.
15—Mineral spring.
16—Completion.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

For the Scrapbook

Gems of Wisdom

Prayer ardent opens heaven—*Young.*

Hope travels through, nor quits us
When we die. —*Pope.*

They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.—*Franklin.*

Learn the luxury of doing good—*Goldsmith.*

The concessions of the weak are the concessions of fear.—*Burke.*

He is the freeman whom the truth makes free.—*Cowper.*

I have heard something said about allegiance to the South. I know no South, no North, no East, no West, to which I owe any allegiance.—*Henry Clay.*

And after all, what is a lie? 'Tis but
The truth in masquerade.
—*Lyron*

I love tranquil solitude
And such society
As is quiet, wise and good.
—*Shelley*

Our remedies oft in ourselves do lie.
Which we ascribe to Heaven.
—*Shakespeare*

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

Daniel Stuart, London journalist and astute business man, bought the London Morning Post in 1794 from Tattersall, a horse dealer who owned it, for £600. He sold it in 1803 for £2500.

For years after its establishment the London Times was looked upon as of less consequence than the printing house in London to which it was an adjunct.

In 1841 an Oxford man became editor of the London Times at 23. And Editor John Thadeus Delane (1817-1879) made good; he was admired, flattered, feared and hated, by kings, queens, premiers, and potentates. Disraeli, Gladstone, Bright, Peel, Cobden, Russell, Palmerston, and Granville in England; Bismarck, Thiers, Guizot, Napoleon III, on the Continent; and Lincoln, Grant, Greeley, Dana, the Bennetts and others in America, watched what The Times had to say during the 38 years Delane directed its editorial destinies.

Thomas Carlyle's "French Revolution" was reviewed in the London Times on its publication, August 3, 1837. The reviewer was a 26-year-old artist and contributor to newspapers and magazines, who later became famous as the author of "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," and other novels. He was born in Calcutta, India. His name: William Makepeace Thackeray. His pseudonym: Michael Angelo Titmarsh (used when writing for Punch, Fraser's Magazine, etc.).

"The greatest feat of modern journalistic history" is the tribute paid to the publication in the London Times of the Treaty of Berlin, July 13, 1878, at the very hour Bismarck, Disraeli, and other European statesmen were signing it. The foreign correspondent responsible for this international "scoop" was an ex-professor of foreign language and literature who began his journalistic career when past 45. Ruined by the Franco-Prussian war and its aftermath, 1870-71, Bohemian-born Henri Stephan de Blowitz (1825-1903) accepted a temporary assignment in France for the London Times. He made good, served under three editors, Delane, Chenery and Buckle, and gained fame as the "greatest foreign correspondent in the world."

The London Times under Delane raised a fund of £20,000 "for alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded" in the Crimean War (1854-56). Florence Nightingale and her staff of nurses assisted in the use of this fund.

The English Institute of Journalists recently adopted unanimously a resolution condemning "the tendency of certain newspapers to exploit private grief and intrude into the private affairs of private persons," to the end that "honorable standards in journalism" may be maintained.

"M. E. S., His Book," is a tribute and a souvenir of the quarter century of service of Melville E. Stone as general manager of the Associated Press from 1893 to 1918. Harper & Brothers printed 1500 copies of this book and then distributed the type, 1918.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

223

With absolute unanimity said the report your committee is agreed that the painting is not by Landseer having examined all the characteristics by which the artist can be identified the work has been decided by all of us to be of other origin

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

MEN must be taught as if you taught them not,
And things unknown propos'd as things forgot.
—POPE, in "Essay on Criticism."

In Lighter Vein

"Look, I got a fourteen-page letter this morning from Ernie Gregson."
"Coo! He MUST be in love with you! What does he sign himself?"
"'Yours in haste.'"
—Humorist

Today's Limerick

The farmers I've seen in Vt.
Are mostly quite rangy and gnt.
They're Yankees for fair,
With firm, honest air,
Whom hardship and work cannot dnt.

Farm Report

"How do you find things down on the farm?"

"Well, father did fairly well with his lunch stand, but he just about broke even on his gas and oil."—*The Wheel.*

There's Fidelity!

He: "Darling, it will have to be a long engagement."

She: "Dearest, I will wait for you until the farmers are satisfied."—*Bee-Hive.*

Cheaper

He: "Do you know the difference between a taxi and a bus?"

She: "No."

He: "Fine, we'll take the bus."—*The Wheel.*

The Children's Corner

Emmaline and Susabet

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS a fine winter morning after a snowy night in Farmer Ben's henyard. All night and part of the day before the beautiful snow had been coming down all over Farmer Ben's farm and everywhere else in sight. But now the sun had come out, and in the henyard the hens walked and talked hen talk in the place where Farmer Ben had shoveled away the snow with his big snow shovel.

And near the henyard gate Emmaline and Susabet were waiting for Farmer Ben to come and let them out. Emmaline and Susabet were unusual hens. They had more of

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Emmaline and Susabet Coasted Down the Long Hill

what is called an intelligent interest in the world than most hens, and so after each had laid Farmer Ben a fine egg they liked to go out and about together and see what was going on. And as they always came back just before sunset, it was the custom of Farmer Ben, who was very intelligent himself and knew that a contented hen lays a good egg, to let them out and let them in.

There are very few hens like Emmaline and Susabet:

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Now we have laid our eggs
Where shall we go this winter day
Upon our little legs?"

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I love to see the snow.
But where the snow is very deep
Is not for hens to go."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"The snowplow has been out.
So if we follow in its path
We'll nicely get about."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"Here comes good Farmer Ben,
Who kindly lets us out each day
And lets us in again."

And so he did.

"Good morning, Emmaline and Susabet," said Farmer Ben.

"Good morning, Farmer Ben," clucked Emmaline and Susabet.

And away they went, stepping daintily along the path that Farmer Ben had dug with his snow shovel to where the snowplow had gone along the street.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"I rather think we might
Just go and watch the children coast.
It is a pretty sight."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I quite agree with you.
For children sliding down a hill
I always like to view."

It was about a mile to the Long Hill, but the snowplow had made the road smooth and good walking for hens though a little cool for their feet. But Emmaline and Susabet didn't mind that. And there were no motorcars to dodge because when there was snow the children were allowed to coast on the Long Hill and motorcars had to go another way.

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Just hear their little voices.
When children coast I think they make
The pleasantest of noises."

There were many children on the Long Hill, some coming down and some going up, and they all knew Emmaline and Susabet. Everybody for miles around Farmer Ben's farm knew Emmaline and Susabet. And everybody was always glad to see Emmaline and Susabet because they were such nice hens.

"Jump on my sled, Emmaline and Susabet," cried a child, "and I will give you a coast."

"And then they can get on my sled," cried another child, "and I will give them a coast."

Said Susabet to Emmaline,
"I think I am inclined
These invitations to accept.
The children are so kind."

Said Emmaline to Susabet,
"Indeed I think so too.
I can't imagine anything
That I had rather do."

And so all that fine winter day Emmaline and Susabet coasted down the Long Hill, first on one child's sled and then on another's.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Music Librarian

A PIANIST who has repaired and filed her own sheet music for many years, finding more time at her disposal this year, has kept busy at $1.50 an hour doing filing for friends in the profession, who are happy to have it done by an expert. Large libraries, especially those of pianists and vocalists, often need such care, she has found.
Mrs. S. W.

Parties Made to Order

A YOUNG lady of my acquaintance plans parties, entertainments, luncheons, and dinners for others, charging a small amount for her services. She not only designs and makes the decorations, center pieces, place cards, etc., but often plans entire programs of entertainment which the hostess can carry out under her direction. She has, in fact, a "party shop" and advertises "parties made to order."

Some of her patronesses are busy society women, and others are professional women who have social obligations, but little time to plan their parties. She arranges showers for brides, announcement parties, children's parties, etc. Miss M. W.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Started Early

The first money earned by John D. Rockefeller was made by raising turkeys when he was but seven years old.

Active Volcanoes

Mount Lassen in northern California is the only active volcano in the United States.

Largest Desert

With an area of over 3,500,000 square miles, the Sahara Desert in Northern Africa ranks as the world's largest desert.

First Job

Edward Bok's first job was cleaning the show window of a bakery for 50 cents a week.

Noted Statesman

Benjamin Disraelli, England's famous Jewish statesman, was baptized at St. Andrew's Church, London, in 1817, and admitted into the Church of England.

What They Say

Of, For and By the Public

"Things supported by the public cannot go much farther than public opinion demands." — *Mrs. W. H. Buhlig, secretary of Save Our Schools Committee.*

Ireland and England

"In the same governmental harness, Ireland and England get along like dray horse and racer. . . . It ruins both horses." — *Seamus McManus, Irish historian.*

The Token

"An age that does not produce at least one huge, vital, and Jovianly laughing epic must stand for ever shamed in the endless ranks of her sisters."—*Ford Madox Ford.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Pharaoh

DURING the early Egyptian dynasties, the word *Pharaoh* (literally, "great house"), referred apparently to the royal palace and establishment, but it gradually came to be employed as a regal title—as we would use "King," "Majesty" or "Ruler." Thus, the term "Pharaoh" as used in the Bible refers to the office, not the individual name of the king. This is clearly seen in the references to such Egyptian rulers as Pharoah-nechoh (II Kings 23:29), Pharaoh-hophra (Jer. 44:30), where "nechoh" and "hophra" are the distinguishing names of these Pharaohs. This explains why at least six different Egyptian rulers are uniformly called "Pharaoh" in our Old Testament.

Abram had dealings with one Pharaoh (Gen. 12), while there are constant references to another in the story of Joseph (Gen. 37:36). Two Pharaohs take part in the account of Moses and the Exodus (Ex. 2:15,23; Ex. 5:1). Solomon married the daughter of a later Pharaoh (I Kings 3:1); while Isaiah advised caution in dealing with still another bearer of that title (Is. 30:2).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Guidance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Calgary, Alta.

A MIDDLE-AGED couple who had no children of their own, and who operated a small but up-to-date grocery and supply store, found themselves so placed that they could give a position to a young man just out of school.

They quietly looked over their part of the city to find a young man in need of just what they had to offer. Their thought finally rested on a young man, the only son of a widow, who spent most of his spare time chasing about the streets. The mother was profoundly grateful for the interest in her son, and the boy in turn was much delighted at the prospect of getting to work. At the end of the first week, the employer asked the young man what he was going to do on Sunday morning. On receiving a reply that he would not be doing anything, he invited him to go to church with him. The same thing occurred in connection with the evening service.

This young man is now one of the leaders in the young men's work in that church, with a useful and happy life opened up before him, to the great joy and satisfaction of all concerned.

Worth Knowing

INDIAN FISHERMEN OF LAKE TITICACA, BORDERING BOLIVIA AND PERU, BUILD THEIR BOATS OF RUSHES.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Collection letter (E. M. G.)—The correspondent, secretary of a large paper company, writes:

I was interested in your "Notes and Queries" column in the specimens of collection letters which appeared in the issue of Dec. 6. I am taking the liberty of inclosing one that I have used with success. This letter, of course, is sent only after the customer has failed to reply to at least four courteous requests for payment.

It occurred to me that you may wish to pass this along to those that may find it helpful.

The letter, which might well be filed with the ones we printed, follows:

It is our belief that no one in business knowingly evades a just obligation. You owe us $50.00 dating back to July 5, and there must be a good reason why you have not paid it.

We have no way of knowing, however, what this reason is unless you tell us. If it is because you cannot meet this bill in full at one time, it is entirely agreeable to us for you to send us, say, something each week.

As a mark of your good faith, let us have a reply to this letter at once. Or, better still, if you can conveniently do so, pin your first payment to this letter and mail in the envelope inclosed, which requires no stamp.

We want you to know that you have our cooperation at all times.

Brevities

Humorist: "A new word is wanted," comments a writer, "to signify the horrible nonsess now made by such things as pneumatic drills and motorbikes." What's wrong with "jazz," for goodness' sake?

Indianapolis News: Maybe the President will solve several problems at one time by sending Gen. Hugh Johnson to Europe to make the people quit kicking the dollar around.

Rochester Times-Union: Add obsolete phrases: "We don't have winters like we used to have."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Purty Good Lecture*

By CARMACK

Before the Boss went to school today he scattered some bread crumbs on the snow for the birds—
But about an hour later I found little Buzzy helping himself to it—
"Hey!" I wiggled my tail and said, "that's not for you"—But he didn't seem to understand—
So I picked him up by the nape of the neck and carried him to Sponge and told her what he had been up to—
And she gave him a short lecture and explained why he shouldn't eat other folks' food—
After which he promised not to do it again—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Toward Fiscal Certainty

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S message to Congress is his second contribution to that currency certainty which is so necessary in establishing investment confidence. The first was the budget. Therein the President outlined the estimated cost of the New Deal, described in part how he intended to raise the money and apportion the proceeds, and set a limit to his program. It was a "sound money" budget because it called for loan, not greenback, expenditure. Such a budget program, if it was to be successful, needed as a complement at least some assurance to the investor about the currency.

To Jane Doe, the housekeeper, the need for such assurance will not be clear immediately. A dollar is interesting to her only for what it buys in commodities. So it is to the investor. But the difference between them in their approach to the currency is a very real one. It is based on the time element. The housekeeper gets her money's worth with her purchases. The investor, however, does not get value received for his outlay. He gets a bond representing deferred value. He hopes that about the same value he gave will be returned to him on the maturity of the loan. If he is very uncertain about this, he will not lend the money, and government credit as expressed in the price of government bonds will suffer correspondingly.

It was plain that if the President intended to rely on investors to finance the emergency, he would have to give investors some assurance in this respect. For he is engaged on bold fiscal experimentation. So he says, in effect, "I intend to fortify your faith in the Government with a promise that the dollar will be worth at least 50 to 60 per cent of its old return in gold." Here is one yardstick of future value that the investor respects. In fact, he is far more interested in having his dollar defined in terms of gold than in terms of general commodities. The reason is that a definite relation with gold is the best kind of insurance that unrelated "tokens" will not be issued in such quantity as to squeeze the value out of investment dollars.

This is only one of the new developments. The President, having set upper and lower limits to the dollar relation to gold, shows how he will maintain it. It is not enough merely to announce a sort of parity. The announcer must stand ready to maintain it by exchanging his dollars for so much gold, or vice versa. For too long the dollar rate has been the sport of international speculators. They have driven it down to a level which is not justified by the natural supply and demand of dollars in the exchange market.

Hence, if the Government intends to keep the dollar in the new range, it must be prepared to counter any departure from it, above or below. Last week-end this was done by the selling of dollars for foreign gold. But the effort to keep the dollar down has apparently exhausted the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's fund. So it is proposed to create a fund big enough to keep the dollar in this proposed zone of stability.

The money will come from the profits flowing from a revaluation of the metal gold reserves. Now this is carried at the rate of a twentieth of an ounce to the dollar. Devaluation means the cutting of the gold content of the dollar. If this amounts to 50 per cent then the gold content of the dollar becomes one-fortieth of an ounce, and twice as many dollars will be required to equal a given amount of gold.

This is the reason that the Administration has decided to impound all the gold in the Treasury. It will stay there awaiting devaluation. Then, by an Aladdin touch, it will be worth just twice as many dollars as it was when it came in at the door. The Federal Reserve will still have the dollar value of the gold it has given up, while the Treasury will have the extra value flowing from revaluation, as well as physical possession of the metal. Since devaluation is an act of state, it is only proper that any profits resulting therefrom should be reaped by the state.

All these developments do not constitute stabilization. But they are the beginnings of the stabilization process, and the result is bound to be that not only Congress, which is asked to give its approval to these steps, but also the people will approve of them; for they are all safeguards of fiscal responsibility.

Farmers Find a Footpath

SCATTERED among the headlines, graphs, charts and agricultural statistics are items of heartening significance — indications that the farmers of North America through their own pioneering courage and common sense will solve many agricultural problems.

In the great one-crop sections of the continent, successive years of no-profit crops have spun a new web of rural philosophy. One of the paradoxical aspects of the agricultural scene during the past three decades has been the vast quantities of food sold to farm families in tin cans. Rural districts have used a grotestque amount of butter substitutes. Many farmers have sold all their cream, butter and eggs. Country children have suffered from malnutrition as well as city youngsters.

Behind this agricultural incongruity lay the same economic reasoning that lorelei-ed industry into the backwash current. A big turnover with a small profit per unit was the nation's economic philosophy; it applied to clothespins, motorcars and bushels of grain. Inventive genius gave Gargantuan machine power; agricultural science helped produce bigger crops and more livestock.

Producers of specialized crops would not bother with a garden or a cow. The result was inevitable. Better machinery, improved methods, increased acreage due to lower prices—all contributed to the final cloudburst. A graph recently released by the United States Department of Agriculture shows that as production has gone up during the last decade food prices have dropped in practically corresponding ratio. And the lack of farm buying power put a crimp in the industrial machine.

Now word comes from widely scattered points that farm families are changing their farming methods. "If there is no margin of profit in milk, wheat, corn or cotton, there is no reason why we shouldn't live well," said a New England farmer last summer.

On thousands of farms there is a cow today where no cow has been for a generation. Thousands of farm cellars are filled with the rich abundance of a good garden: bins of succulent vegetables, shelves lined with jars of preserves, fruits, jams and jellies. Many a farm dinner this winter has home-grown roast beef or pork or chicken.

Most farmers can make money enough for taxes and for interest on a reasonable mortgage even though there is little prospect of a large cash income. Meanwhile they turn to their farms for food. They have shelter and fuel. They are reducing to the scale of the farm the doctrine of self-sufficiency which industrialists and militarists preach for nations. This is one of the paths of recovery for agriculture, but what does it mean to industries that have been wont to sell to the farmer?

Preventive War and Guarantees

AN IMPORTANT point has been raised in the European discussions, in which the United States is deeply interested, in connection with the guarantees of assistance which have already been given, or which may hereafter be given, to nations that may conceivably be victims of aggression. It is thought proper to strengthen the desire for peace by laying emphasis on the promises voluntarily made by certain nations to range themselves against a country which is guilty of an unprovoked attack.

The Locarno Treaty, to which Great Britain and Italy, as well as France and Germany, are parties, contains the model of such a pledge. Broadly, it provides that should Germany make war on France, the other signatories would support France; whereas, should France make war on Germany, the other signatories would support Germany. There may be some room for controversy on the precise commitments, for the wording of the pact suggests that there may be a reference to the League of Nations, which more fearful Frenchmen would regard as dilatory. But, essentially, there seems little doubt that Great Britain would feel itself compelled to take sides in a European conflict which involved the nations on the banks of the Rhine.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin has emphatically assured the Continent that Great Britain takes the treaty seriously, and will not shirk its duty. No pronouncement of recent times has been better received in France, where, though it is true the old cry for security is heard less insistently, there is nevertheless some apprehension of the ultimate intention of a Germany under a Hitlerite régime. The effect of this confirmation of British loyalty to a written agreement has been most encouraging.

So far, then, the virtual renewal of the Locarno Treaty, for which Sir Austen Chamberlain, Herr Stresemann and M. Briand were chiefly responsible, has served to allay somewhat the inquietude which has recently manifested itself. But the question has been raised by Sir Charles Mallet of the possibility of a "preventive war." Such a war is highly improbable, but it is well to consider even the most improbable eventualities. Undoubtedly there has been talk in Europe of the rather foolish method of preventing war by making war. The argument runs that if there should be a conviction of an impending attack, it would be sound policy to forestall such an attack, and, to use a popular phrase, to get one's blow in first.

Let it be repeated that no French statesman at present contemplates such a measure. It would be a confession of failure. It would be a policy of despair. It would be to imitate Gribouille who, in George Sand's story, plunged into the water to escape from the rain. There is no reason to suppose that European statesmanship will thus admit bankruptcy.

Nevertheless, in the hypothetical contingency of a preventive war at some future date, what would be the position of Great Britain and other signatories of the Locarno Treaty? The pertinent question which Sir Charles Mallet puts is whether, in the event of alarm subsequently reaching greater heights, and provoking rash action on the part of a country which desires peace and yet foolishly resorts to war, Great Britain would be bound to place its forces on the opposing side, with which it might have no sympathy whatever.

That would be, indeed, an unfortunate situation. The fact that the possibility can be envisaged reveals the difficulty of entering into an engagement in advance. Undoubtedly the technical wrong would be on the side of the nation which began hostilities. Yet the substantial wrong might quite conceivably be on the other side. In such an emergency even the most loyal nation might well hesitate before taking a decision. The difficulty lies in the inadequacy of definitions of aggressor and aggression; and it is a difficulty which has scarcely yet been satisfactorily overcome.

The moral, which the propounder of the conundrum himself draws, is that diplomacy must not wait to be faced by a problem of this sort. There must be active and continuous disarmament, which will obviate the danger of an unfortunate move. Those who have courageously taken commitments must for their own safety strive to establish conditions in which their commitments will never become operative.

For a Harder Heroism

JUST off the coast of secure employment in Massachusetts, as in all the other states of the Union, a ship is foundering. Aboard the ship are thousands of innocent victims of the depression. The cry now is for assistance. Were such a wreck in actual distress off our physical coast, there would be no dearth of volunteers for the rescue work. There would be excitement attendant upon the rescue. And after the rescue more excitement, perhaps parades for the heroes, with brass bands, confetti and torchlight. Such is the reward for the easier, physical brand of heroism.

The assistance called for now, however, is of a sort that will bring no palms nor plaudits. It is of a higher order. Its the kind of assistance that calls for more than a little of self-sacrifice, a generosity that may hurt a little. But the sharpness of the need can hardly be met in any other way.

At the same time, those of us who have the backing of the weekly pay envelope or the salary check have real cause for gratitude. And gratitude after all calls for a little more than mere verbal expressions. It's a good time for those of us who realize our own good fortune to show our gratitude; to show that we are glad to be able to help.

The Casual Day

Babe Ruth has just been signed up by Colonel Ruppert for the Yankees after a conference which the A. P. describes as the shortest and most harmonious salary conference Babe and the Colonel have had in a dozen years. Wonder what they say in those conferences? Does the Babe say, for instance, that he will knock out so many home runs for so much money, with one- and two-baggers thrown in free? Then does the Colonel suggest that Babe might go in for mass production and give twice as many big clouts for half again as much pay? We don't know; we've never had any conferences regarding salaries as big as the Babe's.

* * *

C. H., remarking on the fact that Ruth's salary is said to be about $35,000 for next year whereas it has been more than twice that in recent years, observes that Babe can still hit the baseball but a depression can hit baseball salaries.

* * *

Of course the hard thing to understand is how a baseball player can be expected to do his best for even less money than the President of the United States gets.

And among those who, as an authoress has just put it, are abusing repeal, will probably be found a goodly number of those who abused prohibition.

The teacher said, "I'll give any student in this class a dime if she can spell these words correctly." They were a dozen much-used words, but nobody won the dime. A Boston reporter thought there was a laugh in that, and so did the editor. Their paper told the story. Of the teacher it said: "He did not loose the dime." Of the list of words it said that one of them was "tranquility." Who's laffing last?

The timber grows tall in America's Northwest. But in the Northeast the stories grow taller. The account of the ax that froze in the Maine air brings H. T. to our veracious column with this:

> A mate in a ship out of Bangor, Maine, was working in the rigging while the ship lay in thick weather in Penobscot Bay. Finding no handy place to put his knife, he stuck it in the fog.
>
> An unexpected command from the captain started the ship toward the sea before the mate had a chance to retrieve the tool. In fact, two years elapsed before the vessel returned and the mate was able to reach up and take his knife again.

The Terrier and the Moon

"Toby" sat on a doorstep
  Baying the mirthful moon.
"I'll make you cease your laughing,"
  The terrier said, "right soon."

The moon just gazed at "Toby"
  And thought, "Well, what a row
One silly little dog can make
  With his bow-wow-wow-wow-wow."

Then came a big cloud floating
  Across the moon's broad face,
And "Toby" felt that he once more
  Was master of the place.

"I knew I'd send you packing,"
  The little braggart said,
Strutting off to his kennel
  And turning 'round in his bed.

N. F.

A report from Liverpool tells of an effort to prevent the Manx cat from becoming extinct. And from other countries we hear reports of efforts to prevent certain vocal alley cats from becoming too distinct.

Alaska has been recording its coldest weather of the last sixteen years. Now, says Mr. New Englander, giving his evening paper a shake, we shall see what cold really is. And the family circle, thinking of the great fur caps and coats, the big boots and gloves, and the hardy men of the North, stops its chatter to listen to Father. It learns that "the lowest registered at the Weather Bureau station was ten degrees below zero, while outlying districts went as low as twenty-four below." And it recalls that New England recordings recently were anywhere from eighteen to sixty below, and that on the coldest morning this winter, the somewhat pampered gentleman now reading the paper refused to wear his rubbers when he left home for the office.

In the Wind

WITH little publicity attendant upon their ultimate consequences, some changes promising momentous influence on the future history of the United States are well under way. Probably even more important than the eagerly watched activities of the National Recovery Administration are the fast materializing giant reclamation projects of the West and of the Tennessee Valley project in the south; for, taken together, they point toward impending changes of vast scope.

Last year the United States Government realized half a million dollars profit from its eleven completed and operating western projects, which was little enough to make considering the initial investment, but none the less significant because the mere fact that the Government has at last made money from its efforts to make the "desert bloom as a rose" heralds—as one reclamation engineer facetiously put it—"one principal means by which Americans are again to be made to feel like happy cows in grassy fields."

It is a rather pleasing picture, this look into the future, as it is painted by engineers; a composite picture of great dams, of vast electric power networks, of small and carefully tended farms, of 200-mile-an-hour trains linking the immense domain into a unit. The picture can be pieced together something like this: Take the Boulder Dam project as the illustration. The primary purpose, it may surprise some to know, of the Boulder Dam is not to irrigate some eight million acres of arid soil, although it will do that very nicely; its chief ends will be control of Colorado River flood waters, which in times past have done things to California's Imperial Valley, and generation of electricity. With a reclamation project usually goes a dam, and with a dam in these days of engineers goes electricity, and with electricity, industry being what it is, somebody will be using it. Now, Boulder Dam will generate considerable electricity, enough, as a matter of fact, to supply all of Southern California. It will generate it cheaply, but also profitably—so profitably that it will pay for the entire project in less than half a century—yet, again, so cheaply that large factories are bound to center around it for power, just as the cotton mills located in New England at the break of the mountains to utilize water power a hundred years ago.

* * *

Already complaints have been raised about the low cost at which power from the Muscle Shoals project is to be sold, and one effect of these projects would appear to be the end of privately owned power concerns, for they can't compete with the low cost of water power, nor raise sufficient capital to build similar projects.

With the factories moving to the reclamation projects, the rest seems to follow in obvious order. Great masses of what is politely termed "submerged humanity," which is to say, undernourished, underthinking industrial workers will be drawn from their present congested slums to the more "wide open spaces" where doubtless the mere change in environment will do them much good. They will possibly have small farms, growing what they need for food as well as raw materials for the factories. Probably they will work a few hours each week in the factory for a high wage and own the chief mechanical tools of more enjoyable life.

Instead of squalid "company" shacks, or worse, they will live either on their farms or in model homes, on model streets, near model schools, and other such "model" things as already exist in the Government's town for its workmen at Boulder Dam, which is a city often described by idealists for consumation sometime in the future. Use of the word "model" in connection with this town seems singularly appropriate because children from about a third of the city can go to school without crossing a single street; each house is on a private driveway away from traffic lanes; each house has abundant lawn and garden space of its own and has easy access to pubic parks; downtown parking is abundantly provided for, and, all things considered, it is a town with some sense to it. It was designed for the Reclamation Bureau by Mr. S. R. DeBoer of Denver.

* * *

Those who have visited the Muscle Shoals project have seen the vast real estate developments laid out there for future growth and of a relatively model character.

Besides Boulder Dam and Muscle Shoals, another project is now under way, considerably larger than either of these two. It is the giant Columbia River project at Grand Coulee in the State of Washington, which will back water up to the Canadian border, control floods, irrigate new acres, and supply electricity to the whole Northwest. In addition the West is already dotted with similar, only smaller and less spectacular projects, and the new avenues of governmental participation opened up by recovery legislation promise many more shortly.

With his automobile, the laborer living on one of the projects may drive over in the morning to do a few hours of machine supervision at one of the local factories, or he may drive out to his acres of irrigated land which he farms with machinery coöperatively owned with his neighbors. His abundant afternoon leisure might be spent delighting in the arts, writing an article on how to increase crop yields, or—who can say?—a little spring verse for "The Casual Day."

Not the least of the changing aspects might be in the methods of government. The boundaries of the various projects may in time represent the divisions of government, with the present counties and states losing their identities. This, of course, would tend toward centralization of government with consequent tax savings.

Boulder Dam is almost a reality. The others are close behind. The profits from electricity have already started. Somebody used the electricity and somebody ate the food, for government reports show that 90 per cent of the food grown on the projects last year was also consumed right on them. Already some manufacturers speak of moving to the farms—Henry Ford for one—so it is something to think about.

R. R. M.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

What Will Be Our Lynching Record for 1934?

THIS question is a summons to every patriotic American, to every lover of righteousness and justice.

In 1930, there were twenty-one lynchings; in 1931, thirteen; in 1932, eight, and in 1933 twenty-eight! We have been sowing to the wind by glossing over the vile enormity of lynching, and have reaped the whirlwind.

It is the plea of the lyncher that an assault on white women must be met by a drastic remedy. The fact, however, is that less than one-sixth of the 3773 persons lynched from 1889 to 1933 were accused of rape. . . . Lawlessness is never a cure for lawlessness, but increases as a deadly contagion. For example, in 1933, one man was lynched for striking a man and another for stealing liquor. . . .

To murder is to kill a human being unlawfully and with premeditated malice, or wilfully, deliberately, and unlawfully. . . . Every member of the mob who lynches is a murderer. He is a cowardly murderer, since he allies himself with other murderous members of a group to commit a crime which he would not dare to do alone. The lyncher not only joins in the murder of a human being and makes impossible a fair trial and the weighing of evidence; he stabs his own moral nature with a wound which never heals. He becomes forever afterward a worse citizen of society. . . . If the conscienceless white hoodlum element are not checked and dominated by the better element of society, it will mean the destruction of our civilization. They are as depraved and conscienceless as the guiltiest victims whom they shoot or burn. . . . The lynchers not only lynch a human being; they lynch the law itself, which is the safeguard of all human beings. The horror of it is that in the South especially the whites have control of all the machinery of the courts, and yet it is the native whites of the South who are guilty of lynching. . . .

When lynchers attempt self-justification by pleading the imperfect procedure of courts of justice, they may be reminded that in no case is a bungling procedure of the courts and public officials more abundantly illustrated than in their own escape from justice. . . .

The good citizen must be positive in his antagonism to lawlessness. He must be creative in molding public sentiment. The citizens who would scorn to join a mob, and yet who excuse and extenuate the guilt, are the enemies of law and order. . . . If the better element of our population do not arouse themselves aggressively against lynching, they need not complain that their fetish of states' rights is taken from them and it is made a federal offense. Take, by way of contrast, kidnaping and lynching. Kidnaping is mainly an offense against the rich; lynching is an offense against the defenseless. . . .

The press may become a far more powerful agency in creating a better condition. . . . The press too often gives to the public mind the partisan statement of the prolynchers, and fails to state the features of the case which throw doubt on the guilt of an accused person. . . . The press should make a marked man of any public official who connives at lynching, and forever end his political career. . . .

The officers of the law and court officials constitute a powerful factor in our lynching situation. We have had conspicuous examples of courage in the face of bitter prejudice on the part of public officials. There were thirty-seven instances in which officers of the law prevented lynchings—six of them in northern and western states and thirty-one in southern states. All decent citizens will give to such courageous officers their utmost encouragement. . . .

Officers of the law, who have sworn to uphold the law and then proceed to connive at lawlessness, become violators of a solemn oath. They are traitors to their country in time of peace. . . .

The pulpit must speak in no uncertain terms in an arraignment of the growing menace of lynch lawlessness. People should be fortified in the quiet time against the crisis which may arise. Preachers should be reminded to let the Egyptians and Israelites have a good long rest, . . and to deal in a Christian way with our own social and racial problems. . . .

Preachers who condone or apologize for lynching turn the pulpit into a coward's castle and are unworthy of their calling; they should surrender their credentials and take their place among the renegades of society, where they belong. . . .

In brief, various other organizations, such as our schools, civic and business organizations, and women's clubs, may play a large part in creating a strong public sentiment against lynch lawlessness. Good use can be made of the country weeklies. Finally, we would speak an earnest word to the Negro leaders and preachers and ask for their wisest coöperation in making a good record for 1934.

Altogether we should work and pray that, as dark as is the record of 1933, we may strive with all the higher and holier energies that belong to us to protect 1934 from such a black record.—*Dr. W. P. King*, in *Christian Advocate* (Nashville, Tenn.).

Looking to 1936

A WASHINGTON dispatch recounts that Herbert Hoover has been writing to friends who supported him in 1932, saying he will not become a candidate for President in 1936. When Hoover says something he means it, so he may as well be counted out.

As a newspaper which gave him the best support of which it was capable in both his presidential campaigns, the Oregonian will say now that it thinks Mr. Hoover's decision is wise. . . . He stands a symbol of the old order and the old order has passed. Than he, no president of latter days has been more misjudged, nor any more unfairly accused. . . . The setting was all wrong. The old guard surrounded Hoover and the country had turned against the old guard. . . .

If the Roosevelt recovery measures restore the country even to measurable prosperity, or even if recovery is achieved through causes apart from them, no Republican candidate can stop Roosevelt in 1936. We are not certain at this writing that it is desirable any should. Final judgment as to that is withheld. But whether in 1936 or at a future time, if the Republicans restore themselves to power, it will not be by the leadership of the old guard. . . .

If the Democrats force paper inflation on the President and on the country we shall see ruin, at least temporary. If there is anything left to save after that, it is likely the country will look to the Republican Party to do the saving. It will not, however, if there is anything in the signs and portents, look to Hoover.—*Portland Oregonian.*

What! Reserved Seats!

YEARS ago in Russia of the Tsars you had to be something of a somebody to get a reserved seat or a box to see the imperial ballet or hear a great opera.

If you weren't at least a baron your chances were pretty slim—unless, of course, your purse was so long that it bought barons or better.

Then came the revolution and such manifestations of capitalism as reserved seats were wiped out. One revolutionist "comrade" was as good as another, off duty, so you stood in line.

And now the reserved seats are back.

But you still have to be something of a somebody to get a reserved seat or a box.

Neat placards on sections of seats or boxes say:

"Seats belong to shock brigadiers of the Podolosky factory."

"Reserved for the electrical factory."

Reserved seats are part of the reward of the "udarniks," the hard workers.—*Rochester* (N. Y.) *Times-Union.*

A Lesson in Justice

AN ENGLISHMAN recently wrote a letter to the London Times to commend the London police and courts for their promptness in disposing of a case of burglary. His letter—revealing, as it does, a kind of law enforcement which is regrettably strange on this side of the water—is worth quoting here:

"The goods were stolen on Saturday morning," he writes. "The burglar was caught and the goods recovered on Saturday afternoon. On Monday the burglar was committed by a magistrate to stand his trial at the Old Bailey. On Tuesday he was duly tried, convicted and sentenced."

Probably speed of this kind is somewhat exceptional, even in England, where quick justice is proverbial. Nevertheless, the object lesson is too plain to be missed.

With police and courts that work so fast, is it any wonder that England has less trouble with "crime waves" than we have?—*San Francisco News*